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How to Make Bedspreads

Instructions for

- **Coverlets**
- **Spreads**
- **Shams**
- **Dressing Tables**

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How to Make Bedspreads

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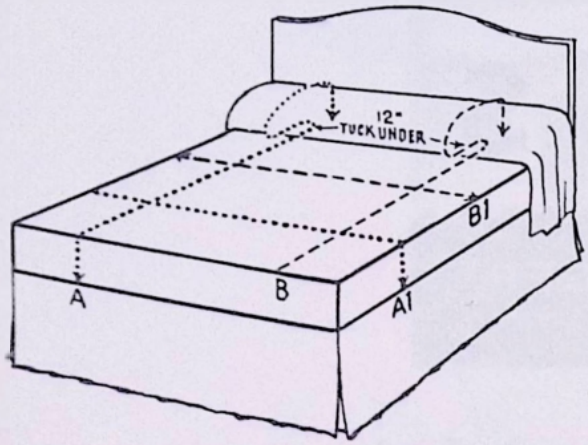
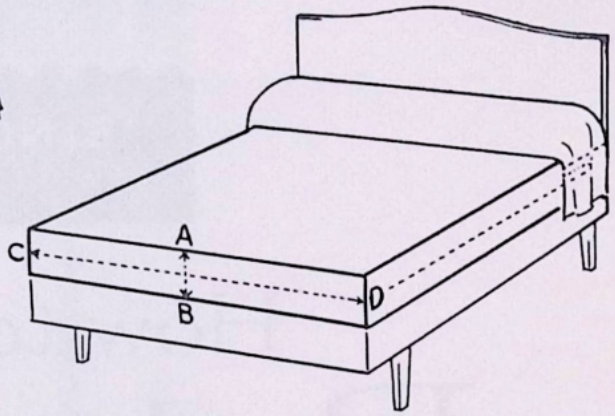
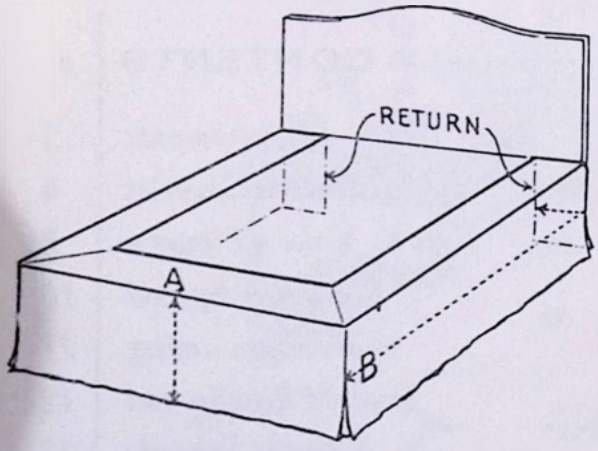


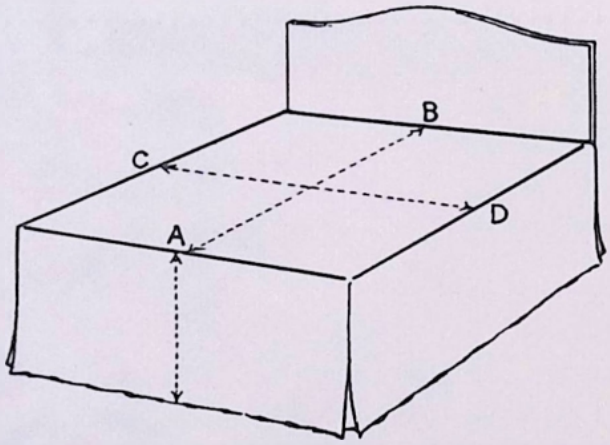
COVERLET *Length A—Width A1*
BOX SPREAD *Length B—Width B1*



BOXING *Depth A to B—Width C to D*
Length D to Head plus tuck under X 2



FLOUNCE COVERING BOX SPRINGS
Depth A to rug on floor—Length B to Head plus return X 2—Width B to opposite side



FULL LENGTH FLOUNCE OR FOUNDATION
Length A to B—Width C to D—
Depth of flounce A to floor

MEASUREMENTS

These diagrams show the basic measurements needed for all types of spreads or coverings. In the instructions that follow, for individual spreads, reference letters will refer you back to one of these diagrams.

Measurements

When decorating a bedroom, curtains, draperies, slip covers and dressing table covers should be designed so that the overall effect is in keeping with the decor of the room; that is, the fabrics should be related in coloring, pattern and texture. Either the bedspread, dust ruffle or dressing table cover may be made of the same material as the curtains, and a chair with the same material as the draperies.

In taking measurements for bedspreads, consider the length of the bed, the width and depth of the mattress or the length from top of mattress to the floor. If a dust ruffle is used, take the length and width of the box springs and the depth from top of springs to the floor. The type of spread or coverlet determines the points of measurements.

The bed should be made up with sheets, blankets and pillows when taking measurements. The average full size bed (mattress) measures approximately 4'6" wide x 6'3" long, but may be as long as 6'6".

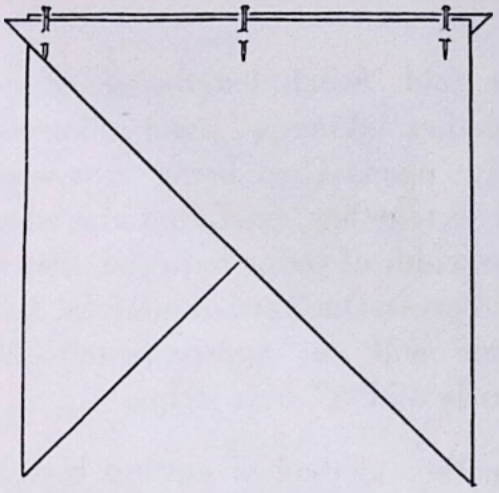
How to Make a Coverlet

Take length measurement from "A" below mattress, up and toward the head over the pillow and down, well below pillow in the back. To this measurement, add at least 12″ for tuck under pillow and 3″ for hem and seams. Take width measurement from A-1 up and over bed and down to the same point as A-1 on opposite side. Two lengths of fabric will be required for either a twin, three-quarter or full size bed – the 36″ width for twin size and 36″, 44″ or 50″ width for the three-quarter or full size. Use the full width of the fabric for center section and cut two side sections the required width from the other length.

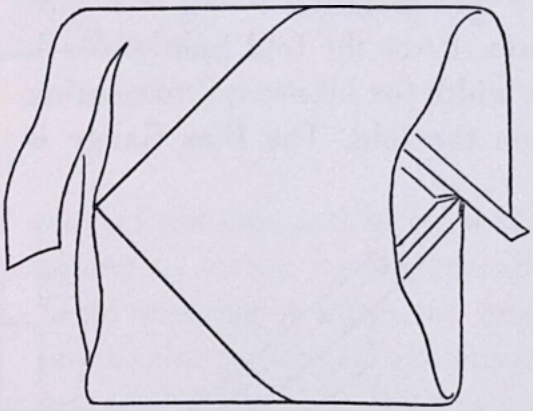
Cut lining the same measurement as coverlet, using sateen, polished cotton, muslin or taffeta, depending on the type of fabric used for spread. The edge of coverlet may be bound by using strips of the fabric cut on the bias. The width of bias strips depending on the width of binding desired. For ½″ bound edge, cut bias strips 1¾″ wide. Pin lining to coverlet, wrong sides to-

gether. Stitch bias to edge, taking ½″ seam. Turn bias to underside; turn edge under ¼″. Pin in place and finish by hand. If edge is finished with cording or fringe, first stitch cording or fringe to the right side edge of coverlet, taking ½″ seam. Then pin lining to coverlet, right sides together and stitch. Turn hem at top of spread and pin. Turn under edge of lining, pin to hem and slip-stitch together by hand. See page 7 for *Corded Seam.*

To cover cord, cut material on the true bias. When several yards of bias are needed, first cut a square of material 18″ x 18″ or 36″ x 36″. Fold the material on the true bias; that is, bring lengthwise edge to crosswise edge. Press and cut on

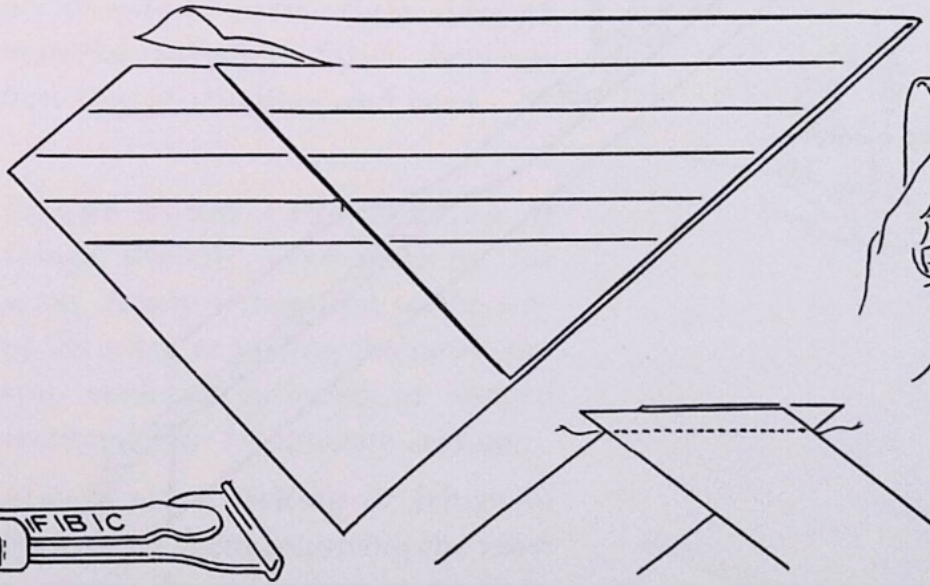


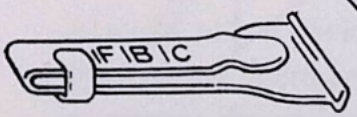
Join bias sections on lengthwise grain of material.



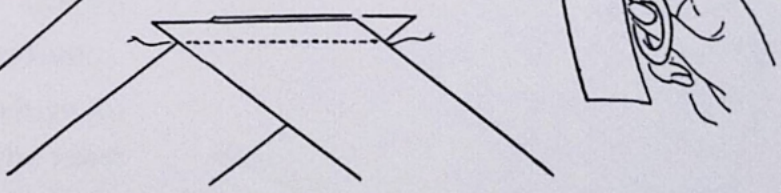
Join crosswise edges, extending bias edge for width desired.

Mark width for bias strips, measuring from fold.





Bias Cutting Gauge.



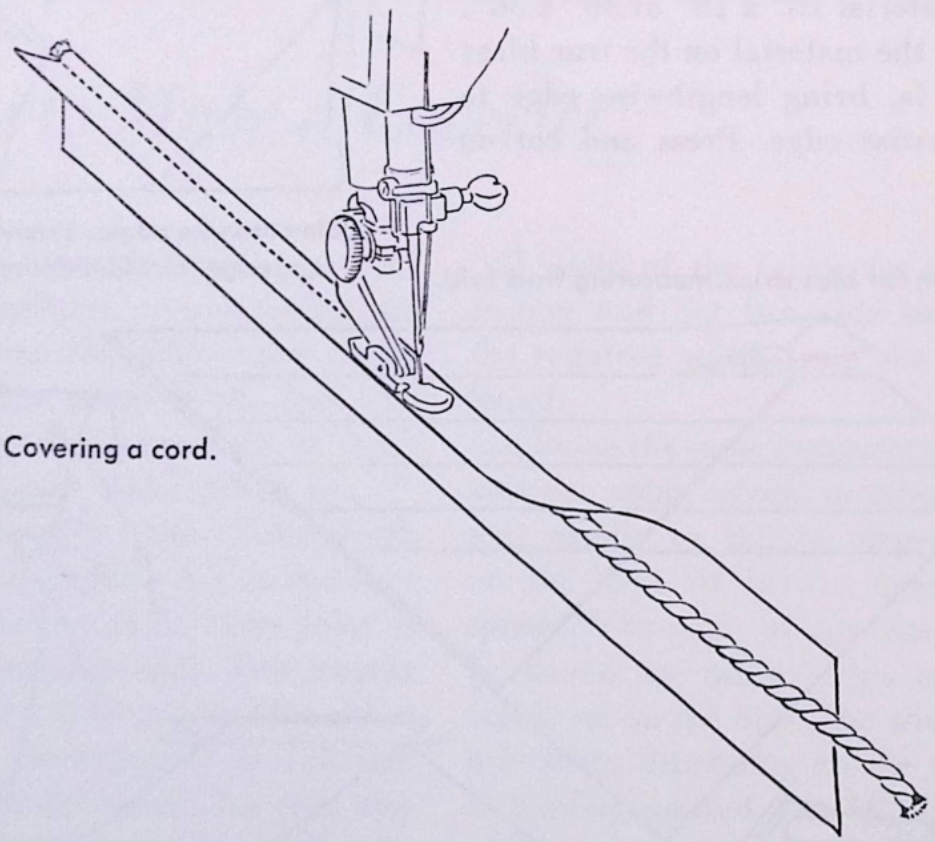
Position needle at point of crossing and stitch.

the fold. Stitch lengthwise edges together, taking ¼" seam and press seam open. Then bring crosswise edges together, extending bias edge the width of strips required. Stitch and press. One yard of material 36" wide will cut approximately 24 yards of 1½" bias strips.

Another method of cutting bias is to bring the lengthwise thread evenly along the crosswise thread. The fold resulting is the true bias grain. Press the fold lightly. Mark the width for bias strips, measuring from the fold. The Bias Gauge is helpful in cutting bias without measuring. First, cut on the fold. Set gauge for width desired and place on point of scissors. Join bias strips on the lengthwise grain. Maintain evenness of strips by extending points beyond the edges the width of the seam — ¼".

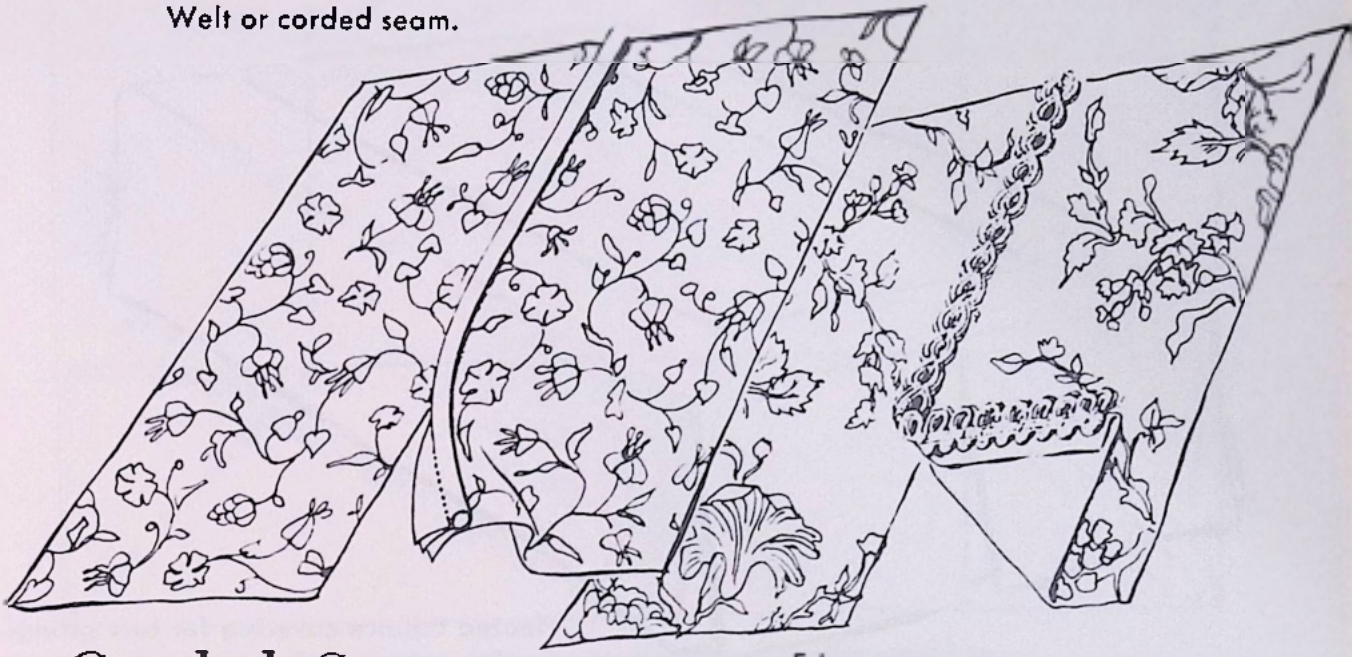
Cut bias strips 1½" or 1¾" wide, depending on the size of cord used. The material may be either the same as the bedspread or a contrast.

Fold bias strip through center—insert cord in fold and stitch, using the Adjustable Cording Zipper Foot.



Covering a cord.

Welt or corded seam.



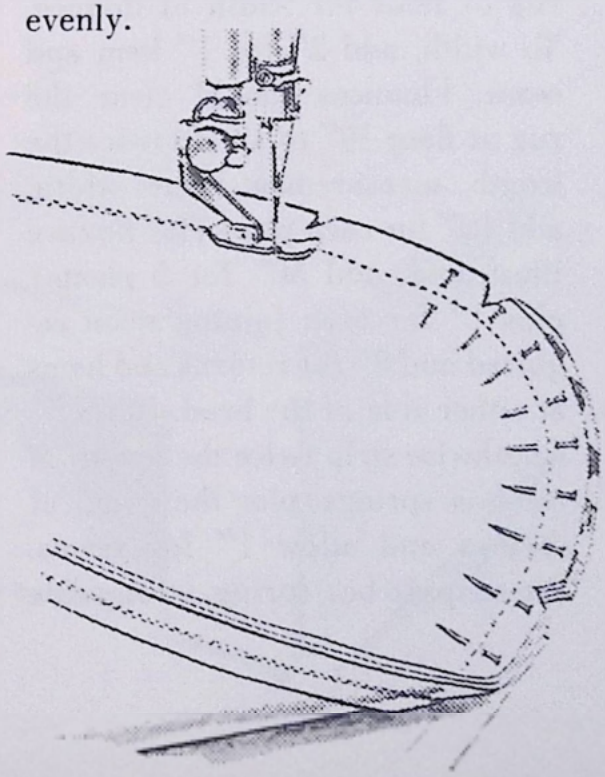
Fringe seam.

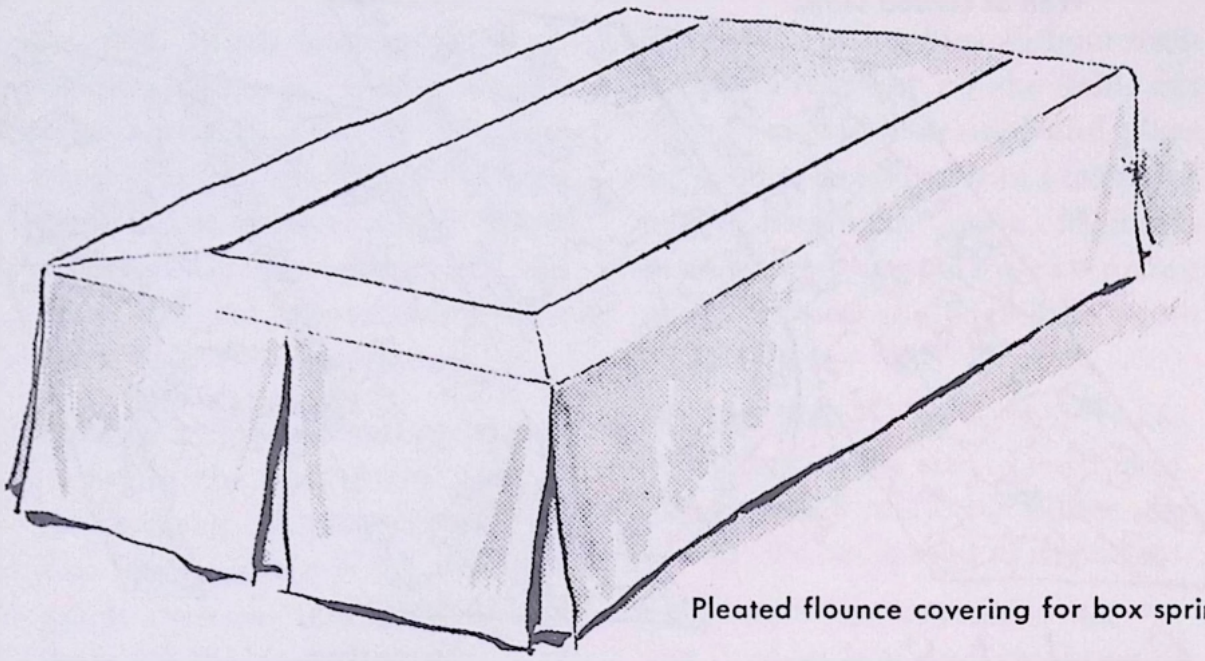
Corded Seams

Welt or Corded Seam – First, pin covered cord or welting to the side of the seam requiring the most control, placing line of stitching over marking indicating seam allowance. Stitch, using the Adjustable Cording Zipper Foot. Then pin over opposite side of seam, right sides of material together. Stitch between first row of stitching and cord.

Fringe Seam – Pin heading of fringe directly over marking for seam. Apply fringe first to the side of the seam requiring the most control, such as gathered or shaped sections. Join to opposite section.

Always stitch welting or fringe to the side of seam requiring the most control. Never attempt to join shaped sections and insert welting, piping or fringe in one operation. Good seaming is much too important to risk joining all sections with one row of stitching. With so much thickness, one edge is apt to stretch or the seam may be stitched unevenly.

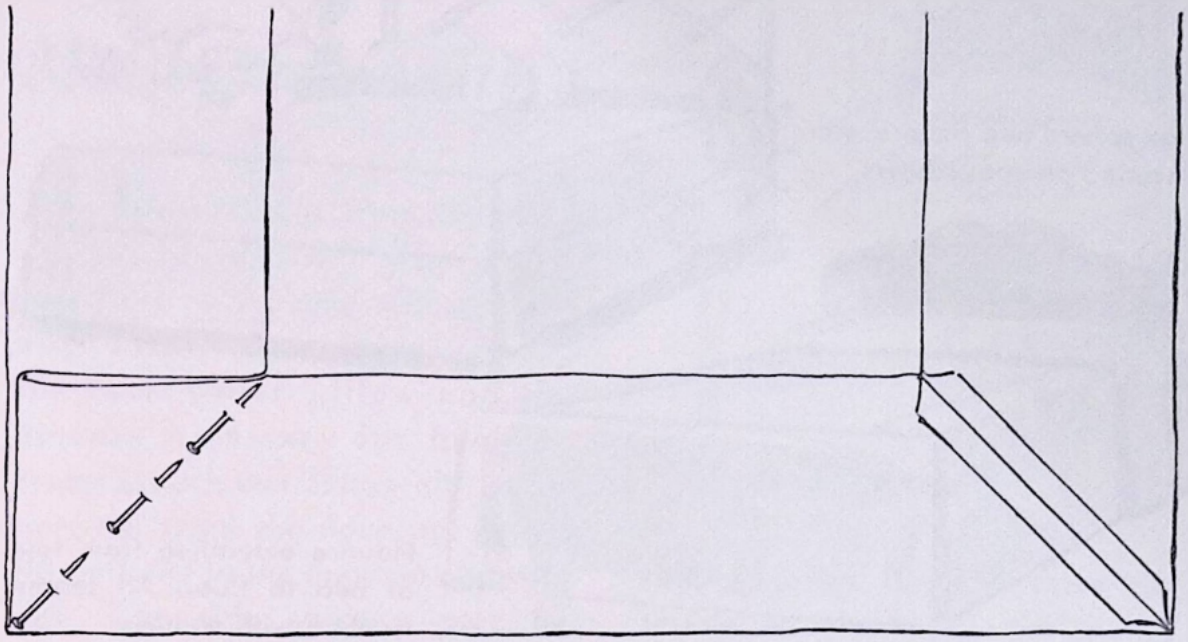




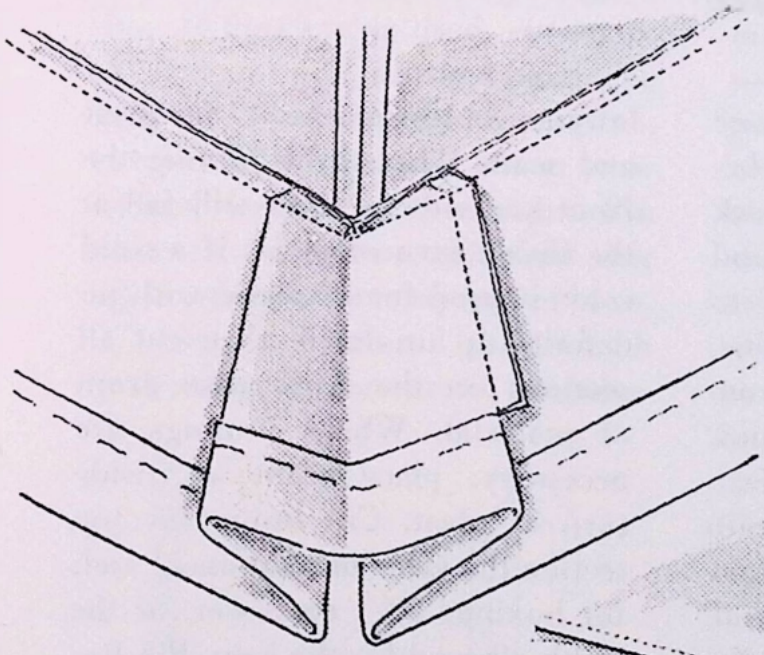
Pleated flounce covering for box springs.

How to Make a Flounce

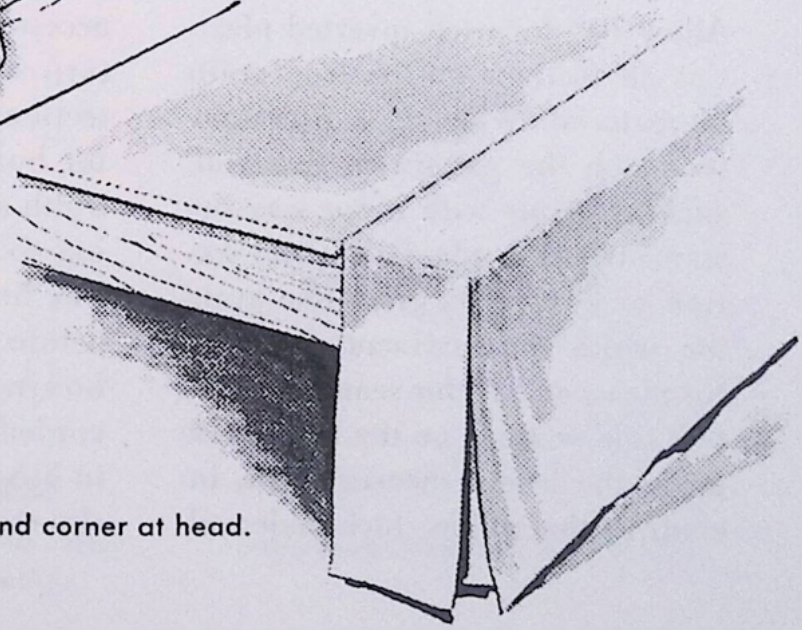
Measure length from "B" at foot to the head. For width, measure from "B" to the same point on opposite side. Then measure from "A" to rug or floor for width of flounce. To width, add 2″ for 1″ hem and seam. Flounces should clear the rug or floor ½″ to 1″. To twice the length measurement plus width, add 10″ for each pleat (for flounce illustrated, add 50″ for 5 pleats) plus 1″ for each joining seam required and 8″ for returns and hems at either side of the head. Cut a 5″ lengthwise strip twice the length of the box springs, plus the width of springs and allow 1″ for seams. Pin strips to box spring, wrong side up, allowing for ½″ seam all around and miter strips at each corner across the foot. Stitch and trim mitered corner. Press seam open. Cut section of muslin the width in between the strips and allow 1″ all around for seams. Pin muslin to strips, starting at center of end section. Center section should extend 1″ longer than strips at the head. Stitch, taking ½″ seam. Press seam as stitched; then press seam open. Pin pleats in flounce and baste or stitch across each pleat. Pin and stitch flounce to top section, taking ½″ seam. Turn and stitch hem in flounce. Hem ends of flounce and end of center section.



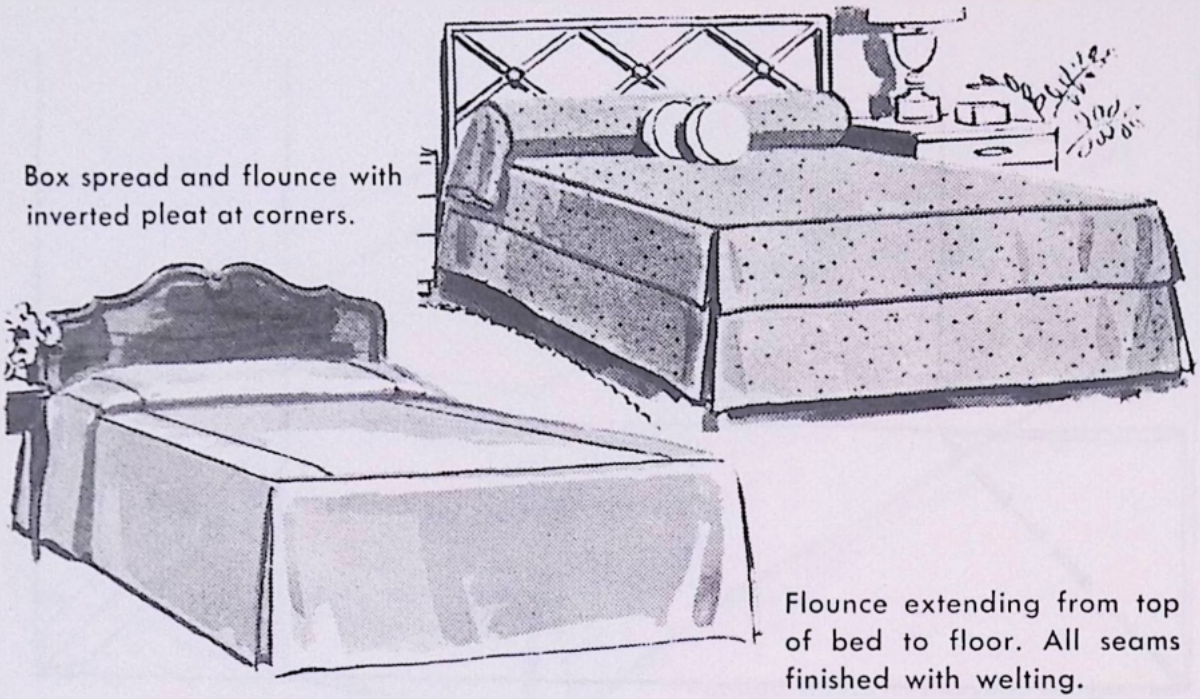
Turn corner, bringing inside edges together and pin.



Join seam at turn of pleat.



Flounce extending around corner at head.



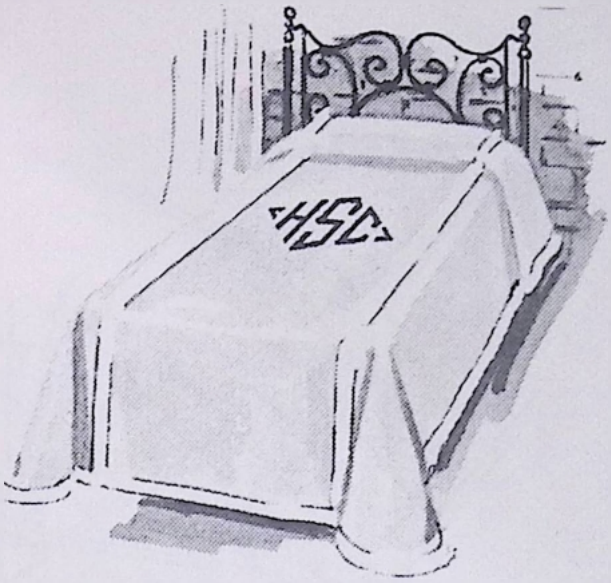
Box spread and flounce with inverted pleat at corners.

Flounce extending from top of bed to floor. All seams finished with welting.

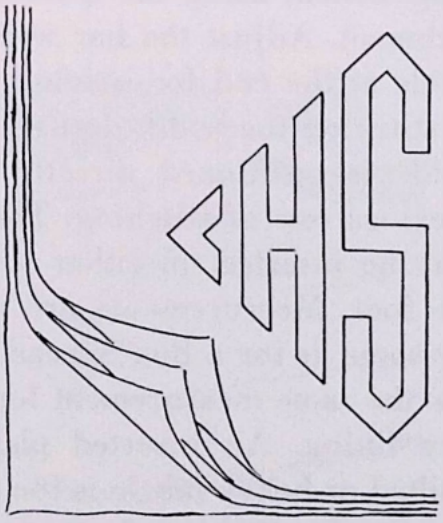
For a Box Spread

Take length from "B" to head, over pillow and down the back, well below the pillow. Add 12″ for tuck under pillow and 3″ for hem and seams. Take width from "B-1" to the same point on opposite side. For depth of boxing, measure from "A" to "B", adding 1″ for seams. Allow 10″ for each inverted pleat. Cut all sections on the true grain of material. When it is necessary to match the pattern of material, such as prints with a one-way design, stripes or plaids, cut end section of boxing on crosswise grain the width measurement plus 15″ for pleats and 1″ for seams. Cut the two side sections on the lengthwise grain the length measurement, including the pillow tuck-under allowance and seam plus 3″ for pleat and seam. The seams joining the front and side sections will fall at the inside turn of pleat. If a solid color is used for a spread with no definite up or down, then cut all sections on the lengthwise grain of material. Where joinings are necessary, place seam at inside turn of pleat. Cut lining for top section the same measurement and, for boxing, 1½″ narrower, or the width allowed for the hem. Pin lining to top section, edges together. Pin lining to top edge of boxing before laying inverted pleats. Join boxing to top section, using a corded or fringe seam. Turn hem in boxing over lining and stitch or slip-stitch by hand.

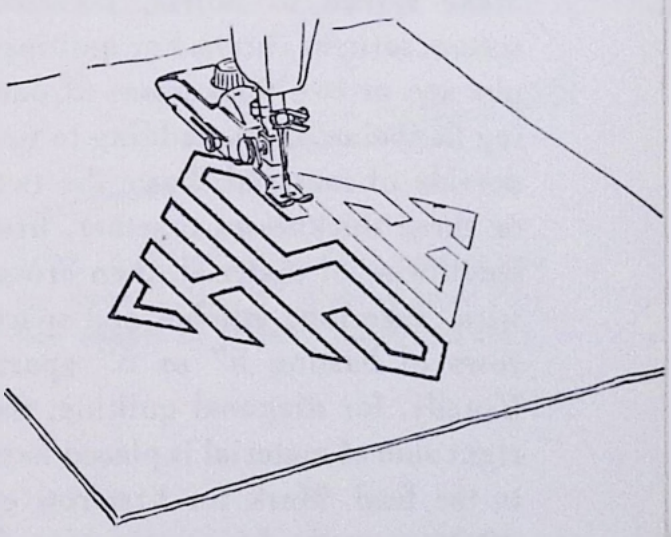
Monogramming



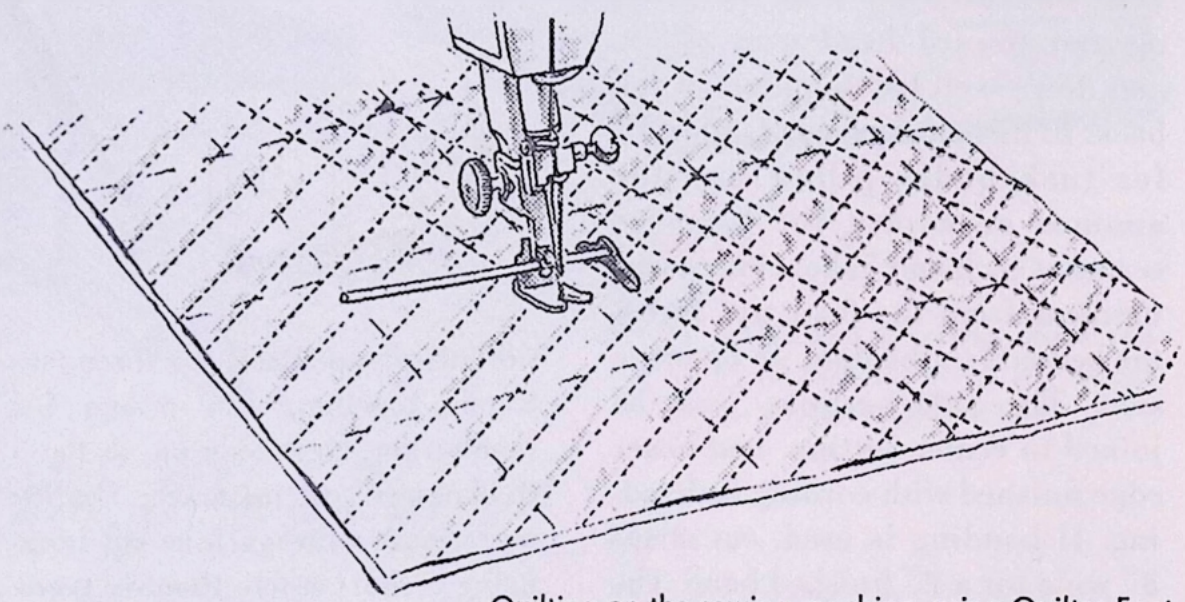
Take measurement from the floor up and toward head over pillow and down well below pillow at the back. To this measurement, add 12″ for tuck under pillow and the amount necessary for hems or seams at each end. Take width measurement from the floor up, across the bed and to the floor on opposite side. The side sections may be joined to center section, and lower edge finished with cording or banding. If banding is used, cut strips 3″ wide for a 2″ finished band. The center initial of the monogram measures 18″. Draw or stamp monogram design on tissue paper. Pin material for monogram, right side up, to spread. Pin a square of lawn, 1″ larger all around than length and width of monogram, to underside of spread. Baste the three materials together. Pin design for monogram, right side up, to the 3 thicknesses of material. Outline monogram with machine stitching, using a short stitch. Remove tissue paper. Trim around monogram close to line of stitching. Zigzag stitch over edge of monogram, using the Automatic Zigzag Attachment or the Zigzag Machine. Adjust attachment or machine for a narrow bight and short stitch.



Monogram pinned to fabric and ready for stitching, outlining the design.



Appliqueing monogram to bedspread.

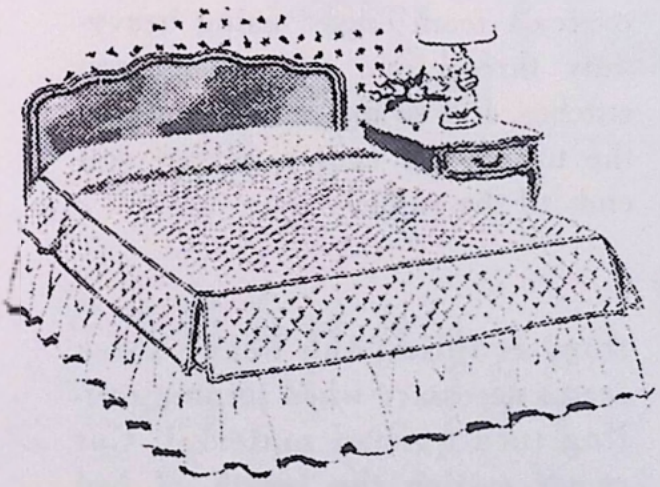


Quilting on the sewing machine, using Quilter Foot.

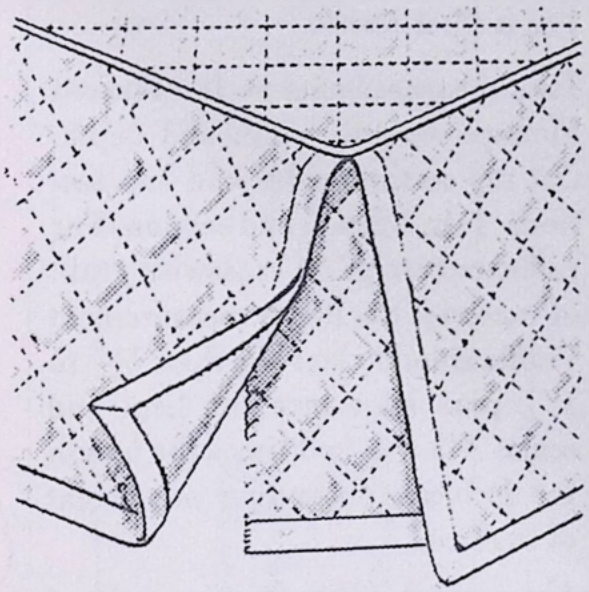
Quilted Box Spread

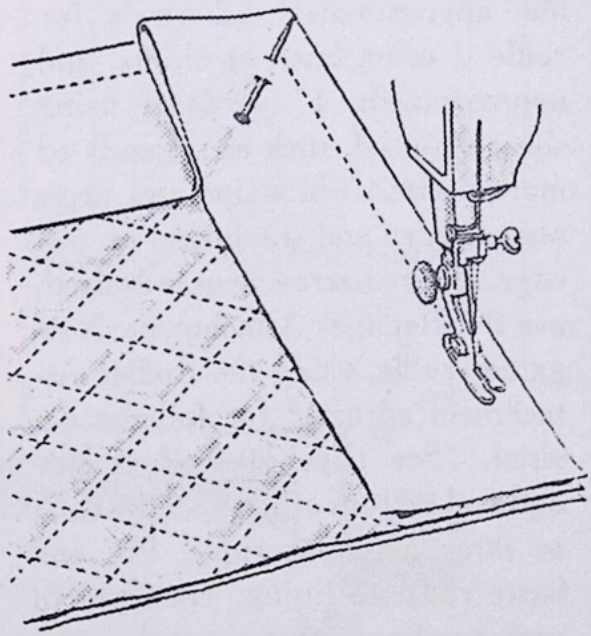
Make spread of taffeta, polished cotton, satin or chintz. For quilting, pin one or two thicknesses of outing flannel or sheet wadding to underside of material. Baste the two or three thicknesses together, first lengthwise of material, then crosswise. Take long stitches and space rows of basting 5″ or 6″ apart. Usually, for diagonal quilting, the right side of material is placed next to the feed. Mark for first row of stitching on the bias grain of padding. Stitch, using the Quilter Attachment. Adjust the bar with the guide at the end for spacing rows of stitching the width desired. The guide is positioned directly over previous row of stitching. The bar may be inserted on either side of the foot. Measurements are taken the same as for a Box Spread. Follow the same measurement for cutting lining. An inverted pleat in quilted or heavy fabric is too thick for ease in stitching. Instead of an

allowance for inverted pleat at each corner. cut side and end sections the exact length and width measurement. Then cut two pieces 6" wide and the same depth as side and end sections for corner underlay. These sections are placed at each corner. the side and end section overlapping and meeting at the center. Pin and baste lining to all sections. Finish edge of underlay and boxing with a ½" binding. Cut bias strips 1¾" wide. Stitch strip to edge, taking ½" seam. Allow for miter at each corner. Stitch to ½" of corner. Lift Presser Foot and cut threads. Lay a pleat approximately ½" wide. Position needle on opposite side of pleat ½" from edge and stitch. Turn binding to underside; turn edge under ¼". Pin in place and slip-stitch by hand. Join boxing to top of spread with a corded seam.



Quilted box spread with ruffle flounce.



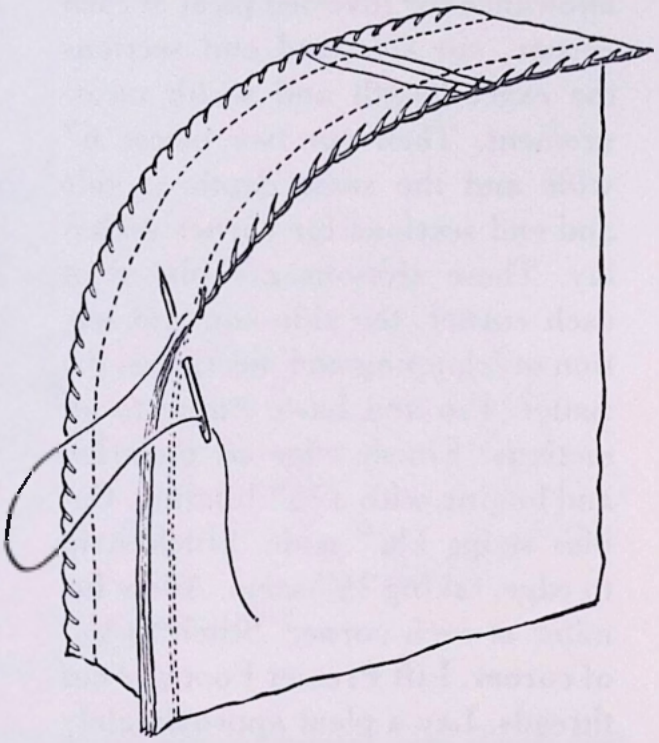


Stitch to ½" of edge. Raise needle and cut threads. Lay ½" pleat in bias. Position needle at edge of pleat and stitch.

For a Dust Ruffle

Take measurements as for Pleated Flounce—length, width and depth. Cut top section, sides and end sections. Join sides to end section. For ruffle, cut strips on crosswise grain of material the depth measurement (ruffle should clear the floor ½" to 1") plus allowance for hem and seam. Allow 2 to 3 times the length for fullness, depending on weight of material.

For example: If both sides and end of box springs measure 210", allow approximately 12 yards for ruffle if using lawn or chintz, and approximately 17 yards if using sheer material, such as organdy or marquisette. Join strips and press seams. Turn and stitch hem on one edge. If very narrow hem is desired, use the Hemmer Attachment. Now gather ruffle, using the Ruffler Attachment adjusted for fullness desired. (See page 20.) Hem side and end section of lining, adjusting to same depth as ruffle. Pin and baste ruffle to lining. Then pin to center or top section along the sides and across end, right sides together. Stitch. For a neat and long-lasting finish, especially in materials which fray easily, trim seam to ½" and overcast seam edges, using heavy-duty thread and take long even stitches. Put in narrow hem across the top of the center section and ends of the ruffle.



Overcast Edges—Trim all inside seams to a scant ½" and overcast by hand.

Quilted Spread with Pointed Border

This spread is made in two sections. The full gathered flounce extending from top of bed to the floor is joined to a separate top section made of muslin. This simplifies construction, avoiding the heavy thick seams necessary when joining ruffling to a quilted material. Cut center section the length of bed plus 1" for seams. If material is

not wide enough for the bed, add an equal width on each side of center section, making allowance for seams. A corded seam is used to join side widths to center section. Cut another section the width of spread on crosswise grain of material, 24″ or 27″ wide, depending on size of pillows. Next, cut strips for border or boxing 6″ to 9″ wide, depending on height of bed. Shape points, spacing them about 6″ apart and 3″ deep. Cut lining the same size for all sections. Pin and baste lining to each section. Finish edge of boxing and pillow cover section the same as Box Spread. To join pillow cover to spread, place right side of cover to wrong side of spread, taking ½″ seam. Overcast seam edge. Join border or boxing to center section using corded seam.

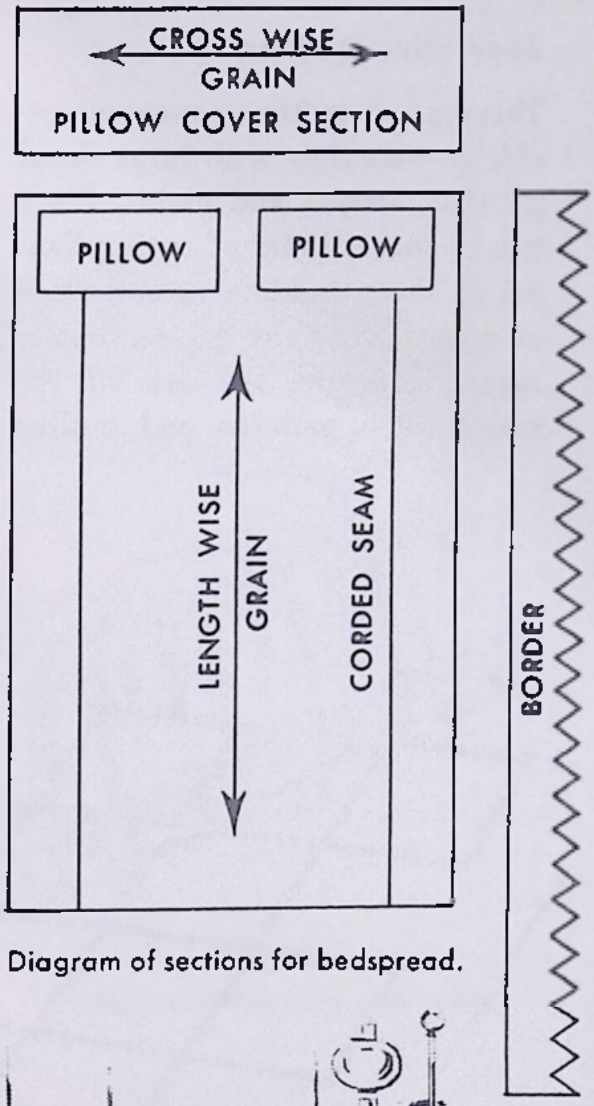
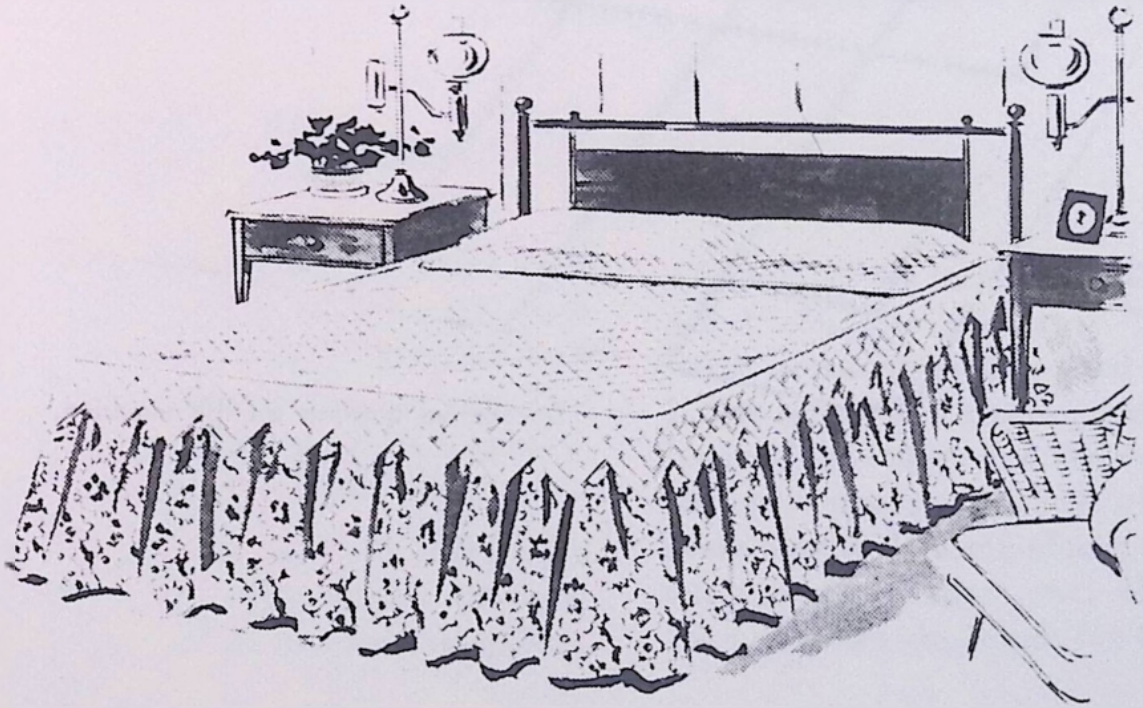


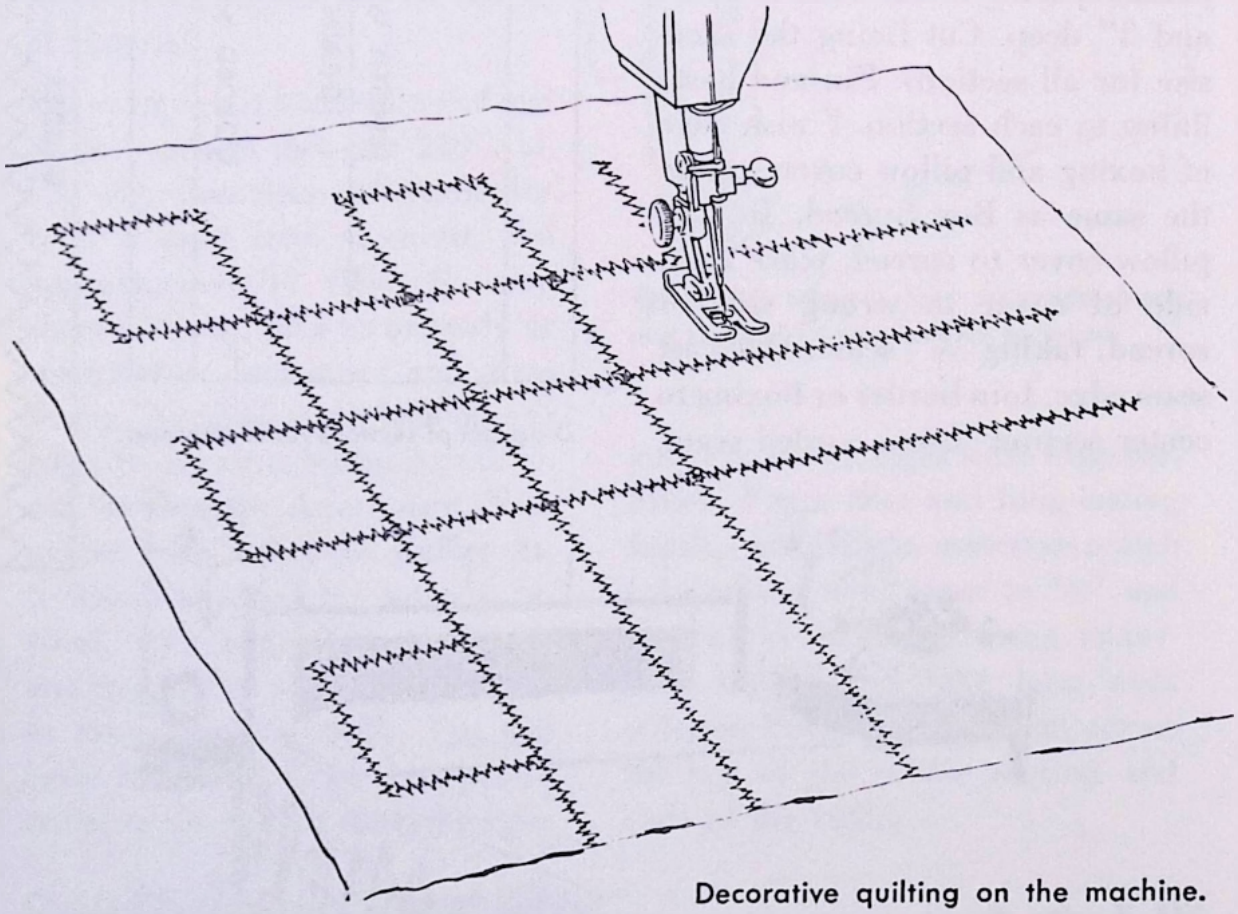
Diagram of sections for bedspread.



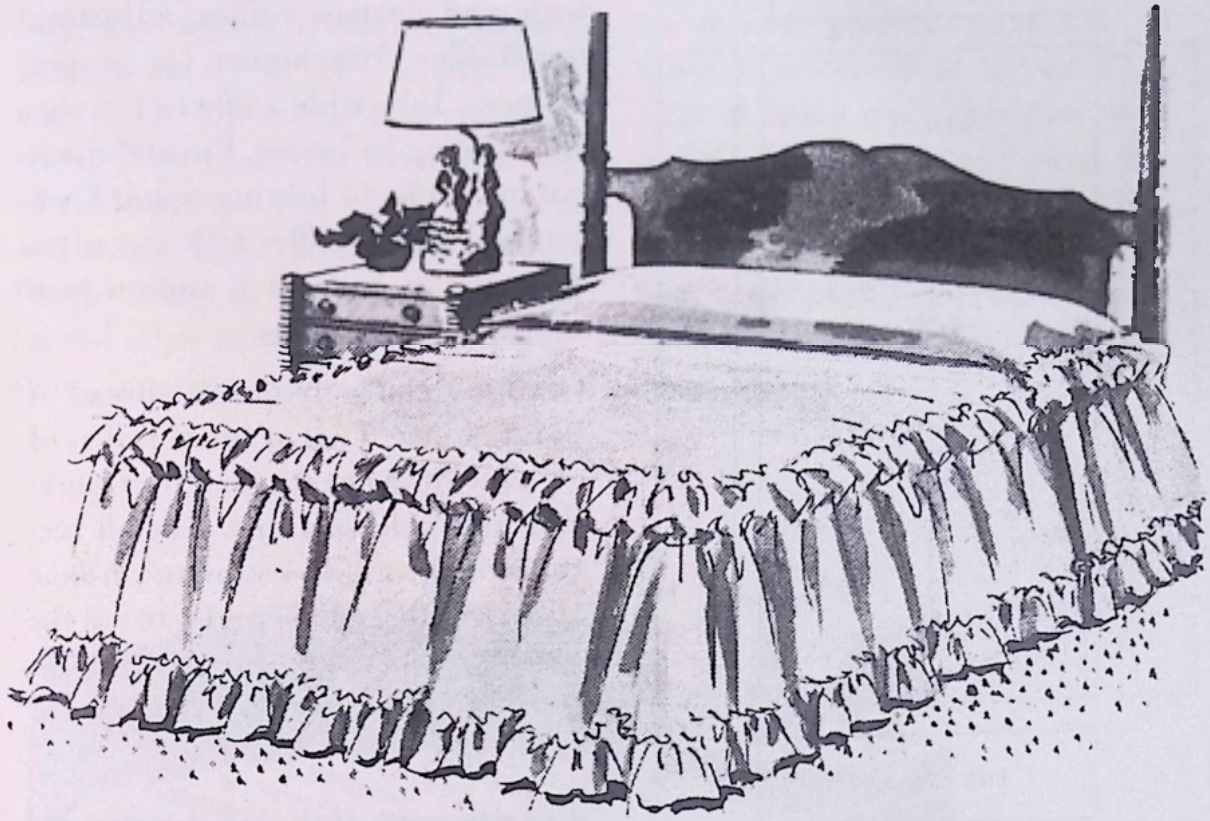
Bedspread with quilted top and border.

Decorative Quilting

This type of quilting is more adaptable to materials with large floral patterns, stripes and plaids. Baste two or more layers of outing flannel or sheet wadding to underside of material. Adjust the Automatic Zigzag Machine for one of the many stitch patterns and outline design with decorative stitching. This type of quilting, using either zigzag or straight stitching, is equally smart for draperies, cushions and slipcovers. Stitch from the right side of material when quilting plaids, stripes or a floral pattern. Material is quilted before cutting.



Decorative quilting on the machine.



Narrow ruffles on a wide ruffle.

Ruffle Spreads

These spreads may be made from a wide variety of materials, such as organdy, chintz, taffeta, polished cotton, printed batiste or lawn. Two or more fabrics may be combined, such as organdy and chintz.

To make a spread with ruffles on a wide ruffle, take length measurement from "B" to head over pillow, allowing 12″ for tuck under pillow and 1″ for seam allowance. Take width measurement of bed and add 1″ for seams. To estimate yardage required for ruffles, first add twice the length measurement plus width measurement. If using chintz, taffeta, polished cotton, etc., allow 1½ to 2 times the length for full-

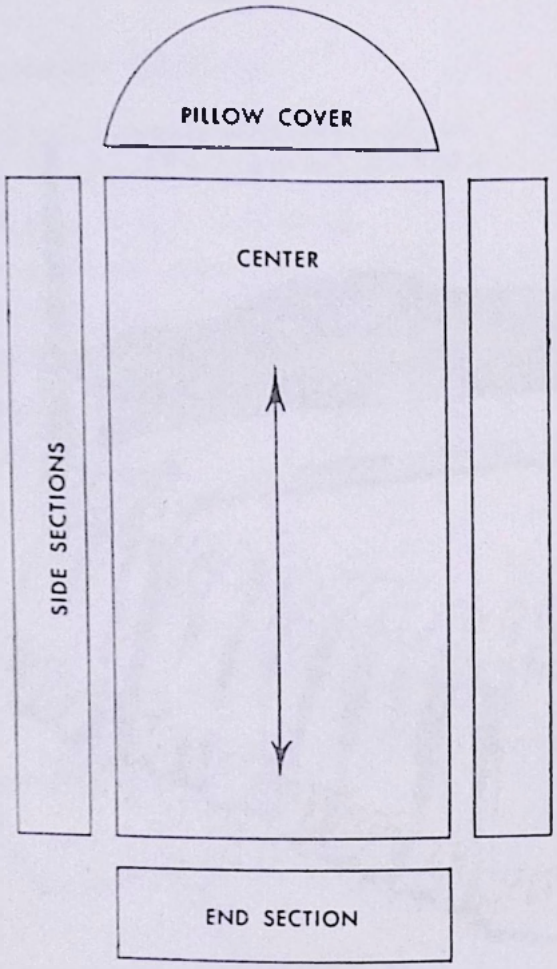


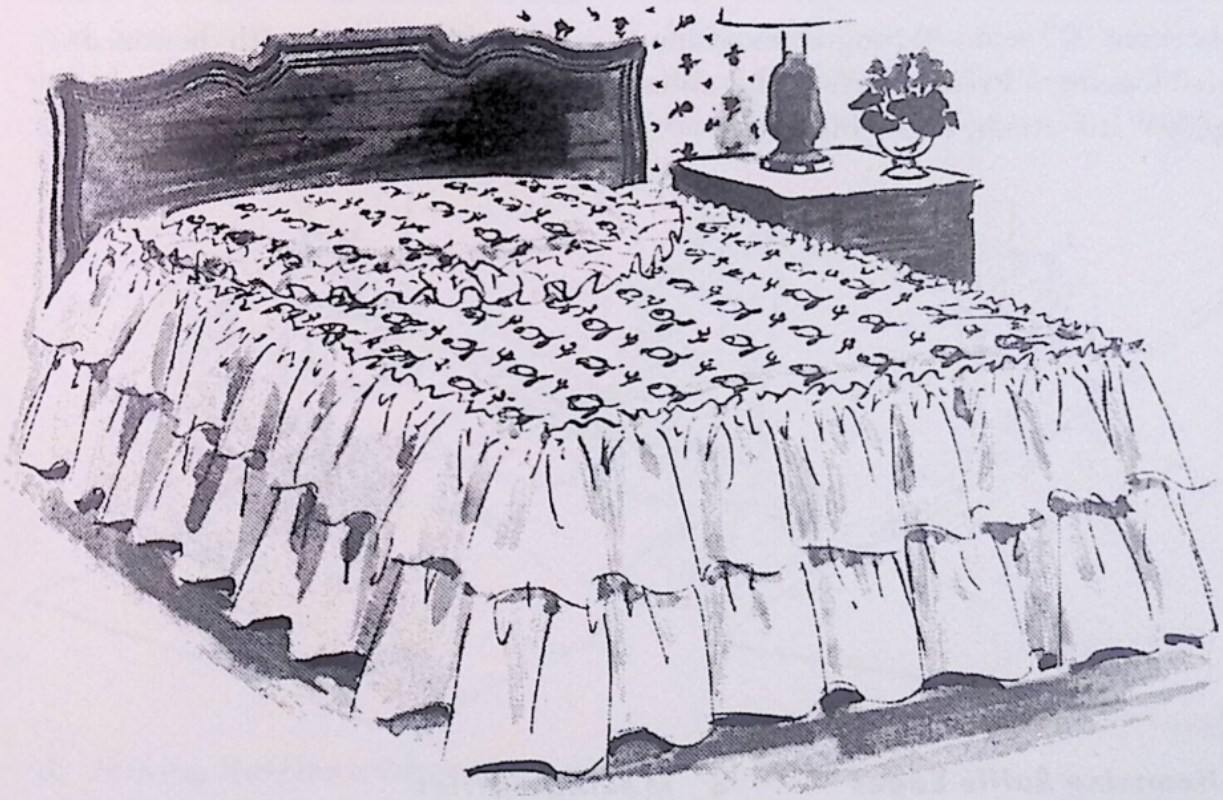
Diagram of sections for bedspread.

ness. If using sheer organdy, printed batiste, etc., allow 2½ or 3 times the length for fullness. For depth of flounce, measure from "A" to floor. Hem lower edge of wide ruffle, using the Hemmer Attachment. For narrow ruffles, measure the length of the wide ruffle. Allow 1½ to 2 times the length of wide ruffle for fullness. Cut strips on crosswise grain of material approximately 4" wide. Join strips; then hem both sides, using the Flange or Narrow Hemmer Attachment. Gather top of wide and narrow ruffles, adjusting the Ruffler Attachment for proper fullness. Join wide ruffle to top section, taking ½" seam. Pin and stitch narrow ruffle to joining seam. Then pin and stitch ruffles to lower edge. Turn under and stitch narrow hem across the top. Press.

Organdy ruffles trim this spread of floral chintz. Two or more ruffles of equal widths are stitched to straight end and side sections. Cut all sections of chintz. To estimate yardage required for ruffles, add twice the length measurement plus width. Multiply this figure by 2½ or 3 for fullness.

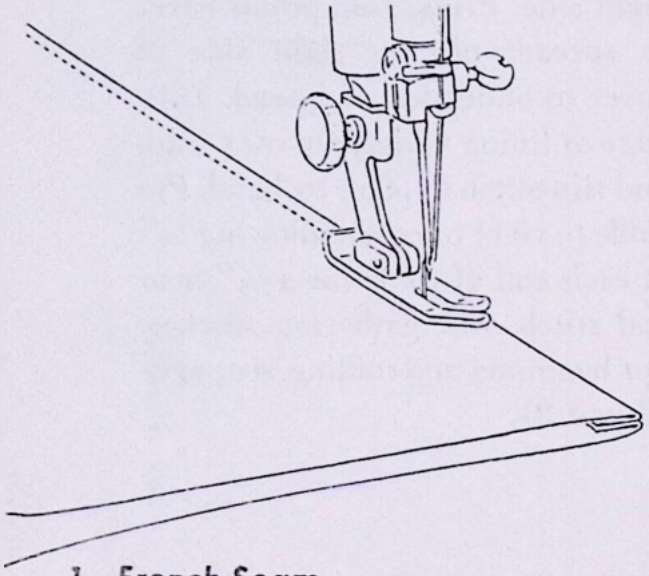
For example: If the two lengths and width total approximately 6 yards, then 15 or 18 yards would be required for one ruffle. Cut strips for ruffles in equal widths. Join strips and hem both edges, using the Flange or Narrow Hemmer. Join end and side sections. If spread is lined, pin and baste lining to top section. The pillow cover may be lined or faced with the same material. Join side sections to center section, taking ½" seam. Overcast seam edge. Try spread on the bed. Turn hem at lower edge. Stitch and press. Gather strips for ruffles, using the Ruffler Attachment. To test

for fullness of ruffle, take a crosswise strip of material about 24″ long and adjust Ruffler to gather strip to an 8″ or 10″ length. Pin and stitch top ruffle over joining seam. Then mark for even spacing of ruffle below. Pin ruffle in place and stitch. Hem ends of all ruffles. Stitch lining or facing, if used, to curved edge of pillow cover, right sides together, taking ½″ seam. Trim seam to ¼″ and turn cover to right side. Press. Join pillow cover to spread, placing right side of cover to underside of spread. Turn edge of lining under. pin over seam and slip-stitch in place by hand. Pin ruffle to right of cover, allowing ½″ at each end of ruffle for a ¼″ hem and stitch over gathering stitches. For hemming and ruffling, see pages 20 and 21.



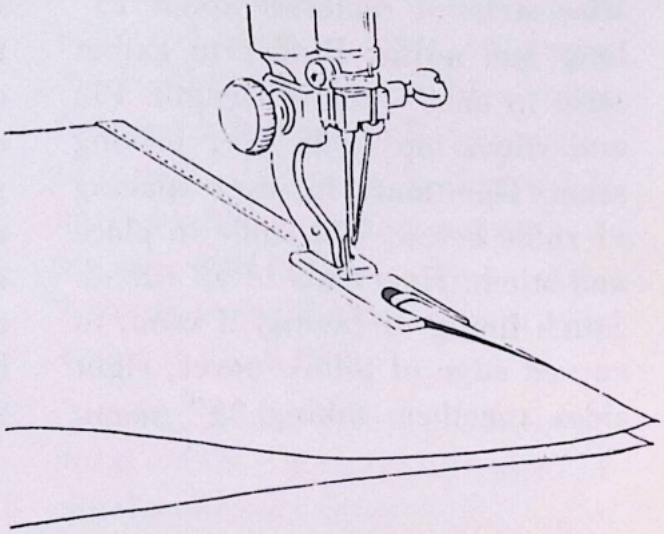
Ruffle flounce.

How to Make Ruffles



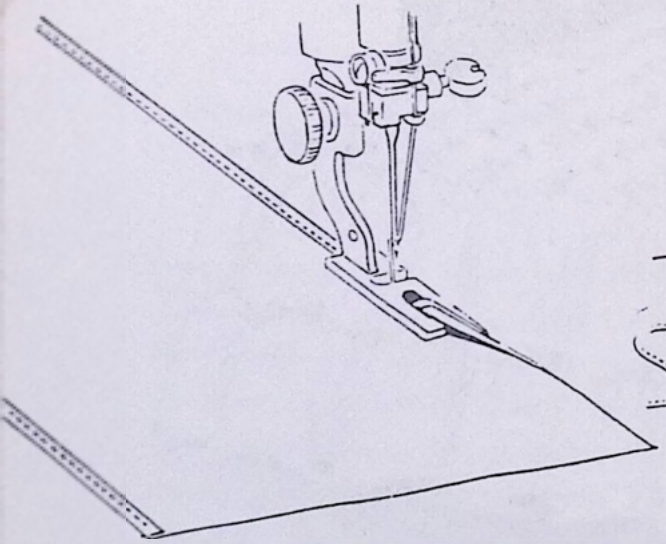
1. French Seam

Take scant ⅛" seam—wrong sides of material together. Press. Turn right sides together and stitch, enclosing seam.



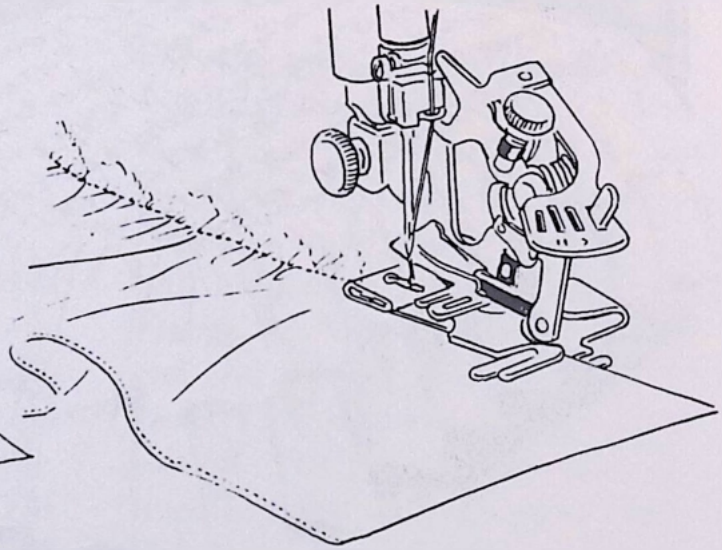
2. Joining Strips

Joining strips with hemmed seam, using the Hemmer Attachment.



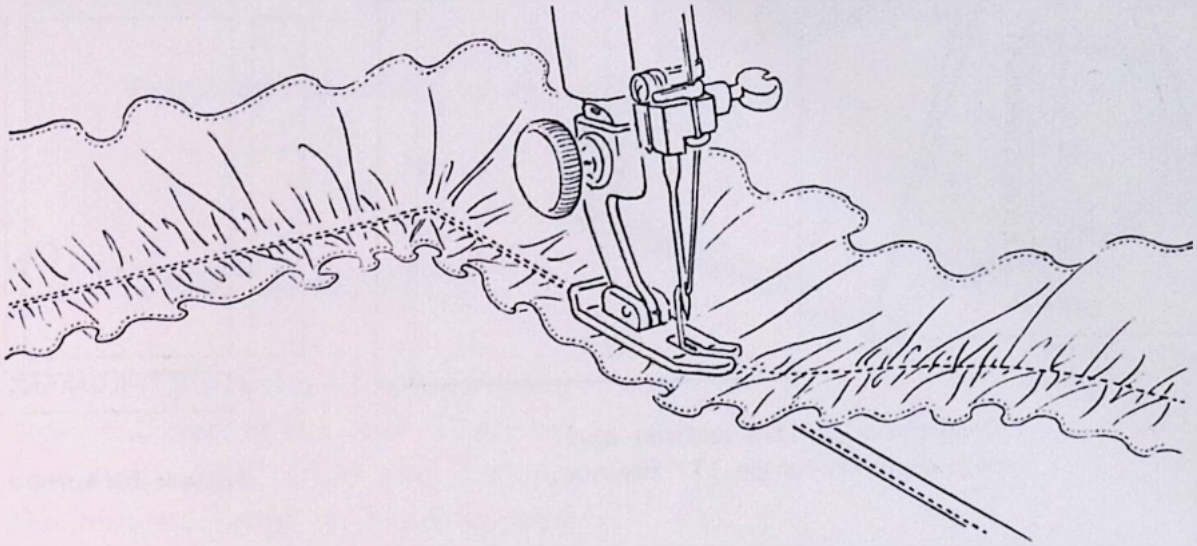
3. Hemming Ruffle Edges

Hemmed edge finish, using the Flange Hemmer for sheer materials or the regular Foot Hemmer.



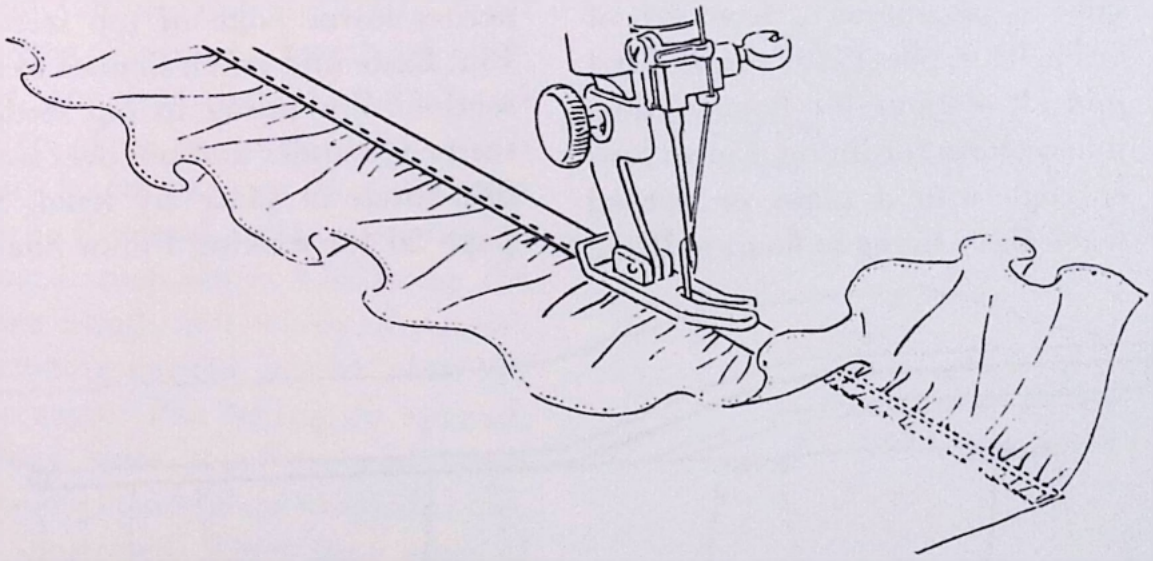
4. Making Ruffles

For even gathers, use the Ruffler Attachment. Always test for fullness. Use a strip of the same fabric and adjust the Ruffler Attachment to gather the amount of fullness necessary.



5. *Joining Ruffles with Heading*

When joining ruffles with a heading, first finish edges with a very narrow hem, using the Hemmer Attachment, or turn edge ⅛″ twice and stitch. Pin ruffle to hemmed edge—right sides up—and stitch through row of stitching for ruffle. Ease some extra fullness at corners.



6. *Joining Ruffles without Heading*

To join a ruffle without a heading, pin ruffle to curtain—wrong sides together—easing in more fullness at corners and stitch. Trim seam to scant ¼″ and press seam toward curtain. Turn curtain over seam, bringing right sides together and stitch through first row of stitching.

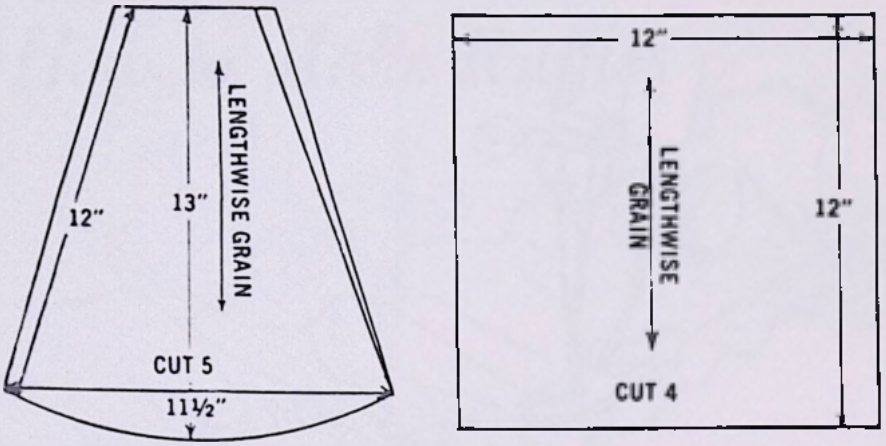
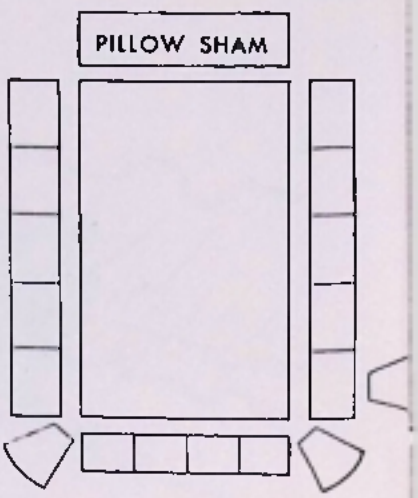


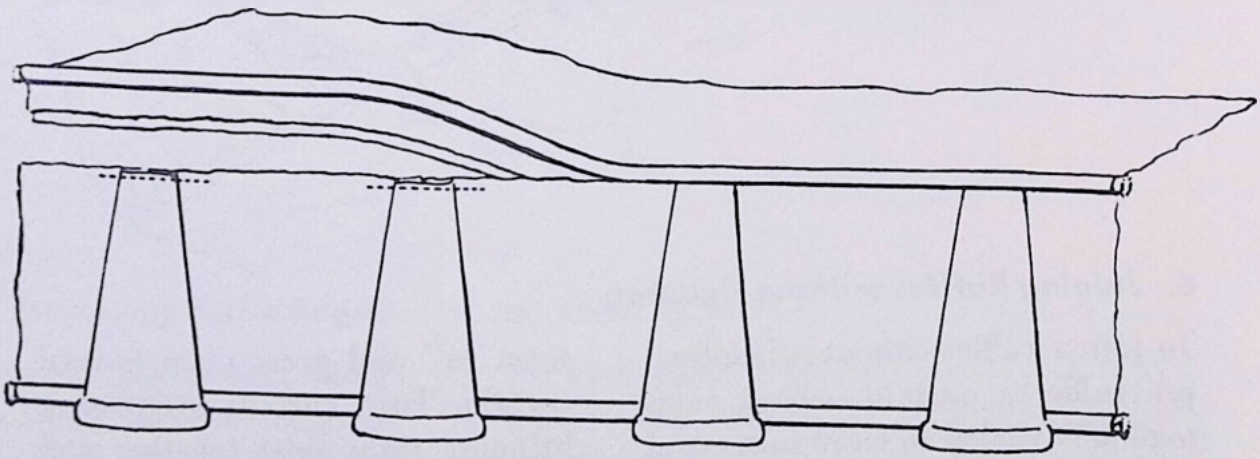
Diagram of pattern sections and measurements for an 11" flounce.



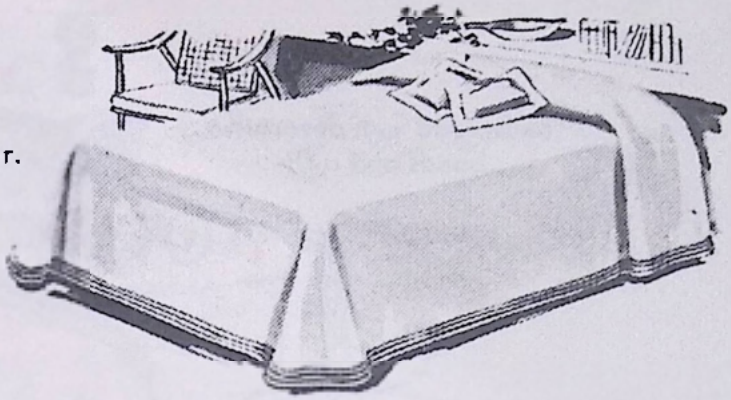
Pattern for spread.

Flounce with Insets

Flounce extends from top of bed to within 1" of floor. Cut insets the same width as diagram and cut the center length measurement the same as measurement from top of bed to floor, plus 1" for seams. First join all sections for flounce, then join sections for lining. Finish lower edge with a plain or corded seam. Baste lining to flounce. Bring joining seams of insets together and stitch, forming box pleats. Then stitch across top of pleats as illustrated. Stitch welting to sides and across lower edge of top section. Pin, baste and stitch flounce to top section. Pin lining to top section, turn edge under and pin over seam. Slip-stitch in place by hand. See page 26 for making Pillow Shams.



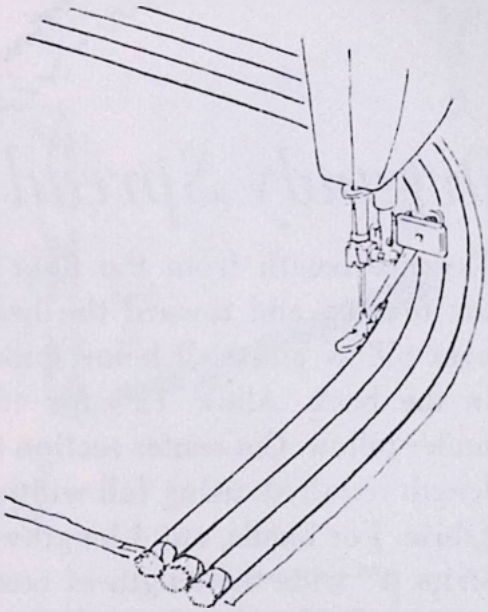
Insets form box pleat.



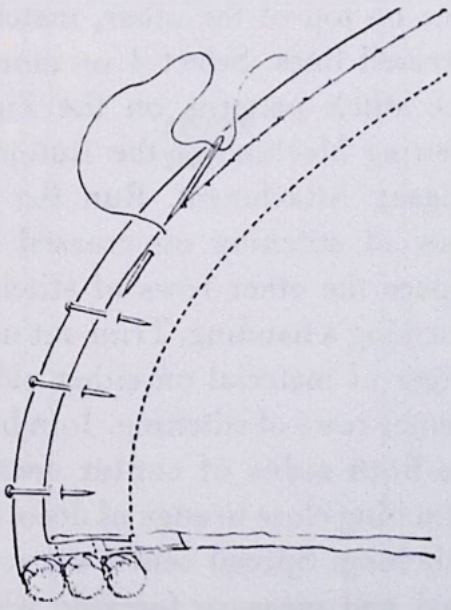
Bedspread with corded border.

Corded Border

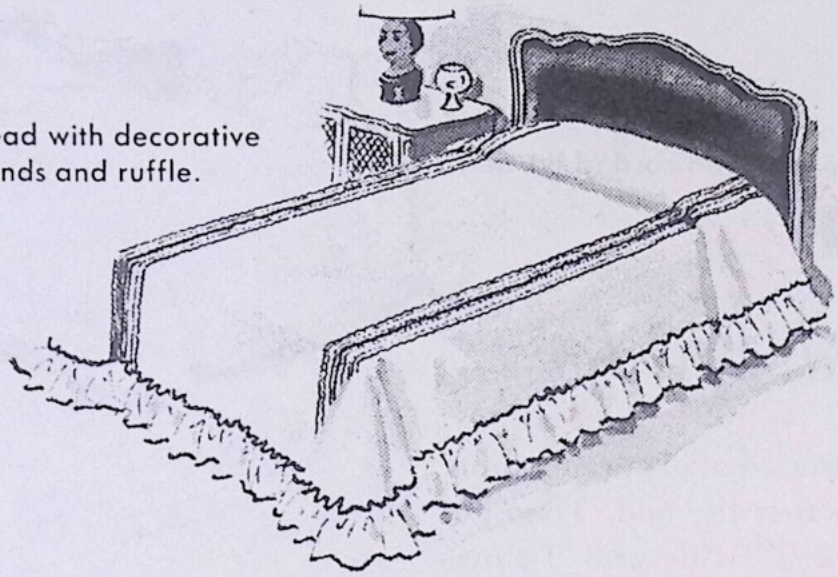
Measure lower edge of spread along sides and across the end. Then cut bias strips 2½″ wide and 3 times the measurement around spread plus 24″ for good measure. See page 5 for Cutting and Joining Bias and page 6 for Covering Cord. Fold bias strip through center and insert large cord. (Size 200 or larger.) Stitch, enclosing cord using the Adjustable Cording Zipper Foot. Cut covered cord into 3 equal lengths. Place one length of cording over seam edge of another and stitch close to cord. Then stitch third length to seam edge of center cord. Pin and baste cording to spread; then stitch. Cut lining the same length and width of spread, including corded border plus ½″ for seam. Pin lining to spread, wrong sides together, and stitch from right side close to inside cord, as illustrated. Then turn edge of lining under and pin to cording. Slip-stitch in place by hand. Turn hem across the top edge. Turn under edge of lining. Pin to hem and slip-stitch.



Stitching spread and lining together from right side.



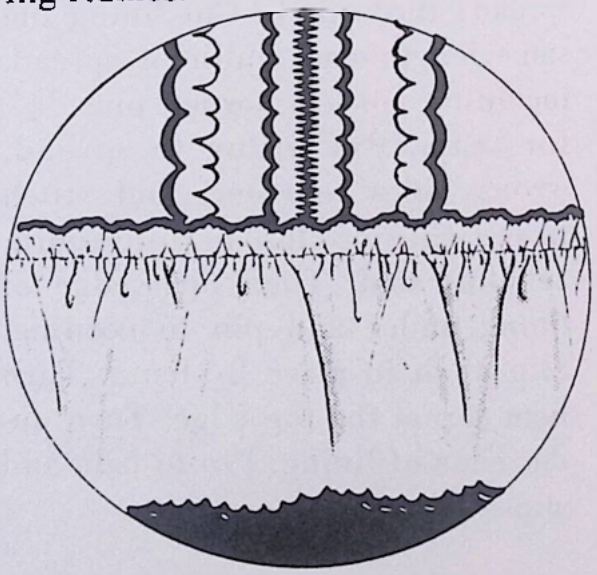
Slip-stitch lining to cording.



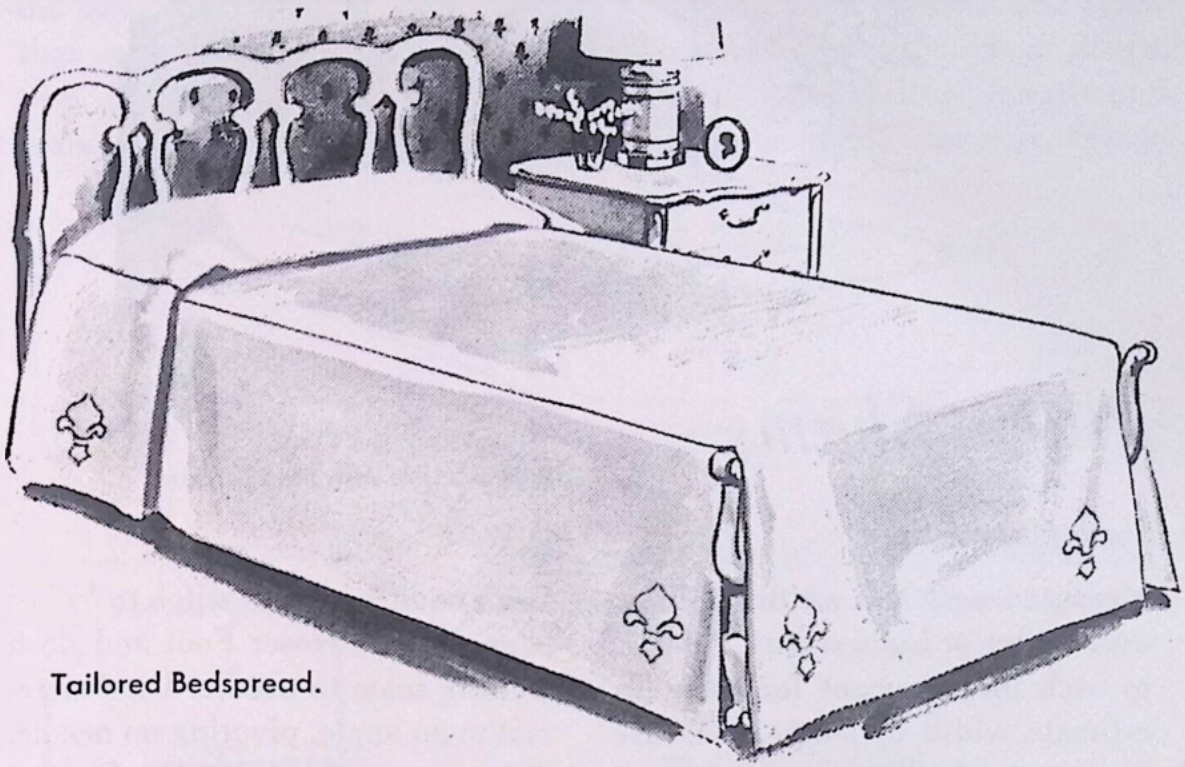
Bedspread with decorative bands and ruffle.

Organdy Spread – Bands and Ruffles

Measure length from the floor at the foot up and toward the head, over pillow and well below pillow in the back. Allow 12″ for tuck under pillow. Cut center section the length required, using full width of fabric. For bands, cut 4 lengthwise strips 4″ wide the length of center section. Fold strips through center and press. Pin two strips together, one on top of the other, matching creased lines. Select 4 or more of the stitch patterns on the Zigzag Sewing Machine or the Automatic Zigzag Attachment. Run the first row of stitching on creased line. Space the other rows of stitching, forming a banding. Trim out under layer of material on either side of center rows of stitching. Join bands to both sides of center section, stitching close to edge of decorative stitching. Spread center section on bed and measure for side widths, allowing for seams and width of ruffle. Cut side sections and join to bands. Cut strips for ruffles the width desired on the crosswise grain of material, allowing 1½ or 2 times the measurement around lower edge of bedspread for fullness. Join widths for ruffle and press. Finish edges with a decorative stitch or hem, using the Narrow Hemmer. See page 21 for Gathering and Joining Ruffles.



Zigzag stitch patterns trim bands.



Tailored Bedspread.

For a Tailored Spread

This tailored spread is made of 3 lengths of material. The center section extends to the floor at the foot. The side sections are cut the length of the bed plus allowance for pillow. The width should equal the length of the center section from foot of bed to the floor. The spread is usually lined and seams and edges finished with welting, fringe or braid. If the material used is not as wide as the width of the bed, cut and join strips of equal width to center section. See page 5 for Cutting Bias and page 7 for Seam Finishes.

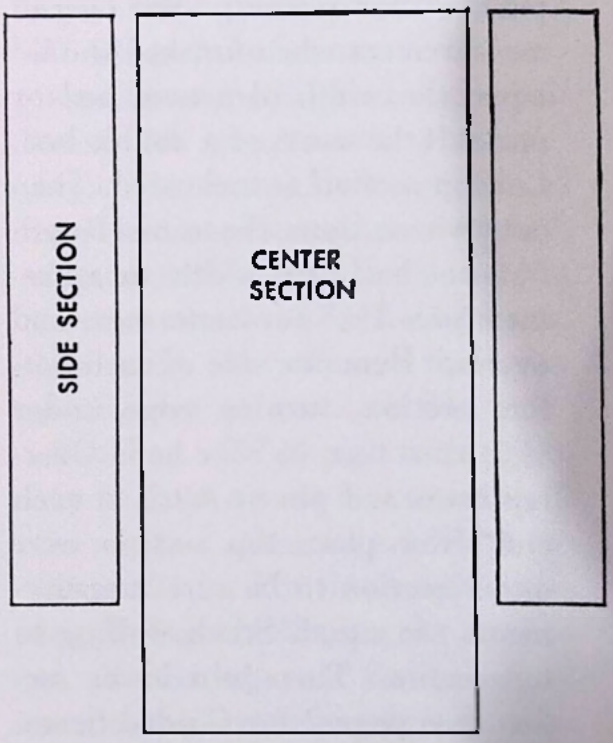
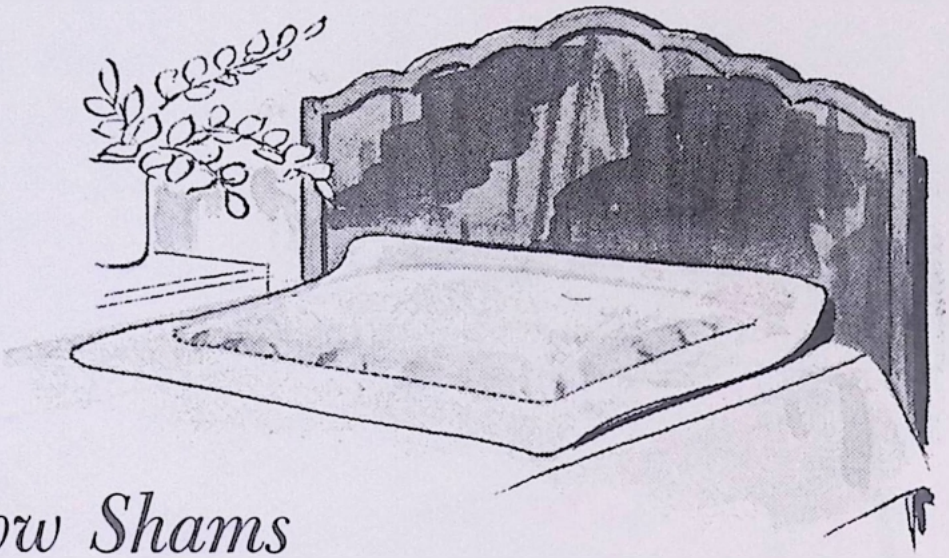


Diagram of sections for bedspread.



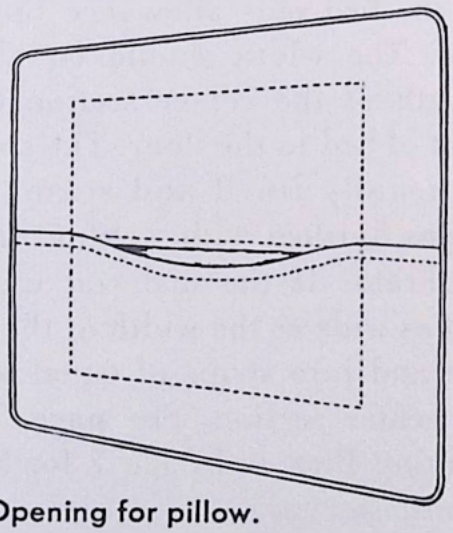
Pillow Shams

Pillow Sham with Flange Hem.

For a Flange Hem

Measure length and width of pillow over center or highest part. Add 1″ to each measurement for ease. To estimate width of flange, measure from ends of pillow to edge of bed. To length and width measurement, add estimate for flange all around plus ½″ for seaming. The overall measurement when finished should equal the width of a twin bed or one-half the width of a double bed. Cut top section as measured. Then cut two sections the same length but one-half the width measurement plus 1¾″ for center hem and overlap. Hem one side of each bottom section, turning edge under ¼″; then turn ¾″ for hem. Overlap hems and pin or stitch at each end. Now place top section over under section to be sure measurements are equal. Stitch welting to top section. Then join lower section. See page 7 for Corded Seam.

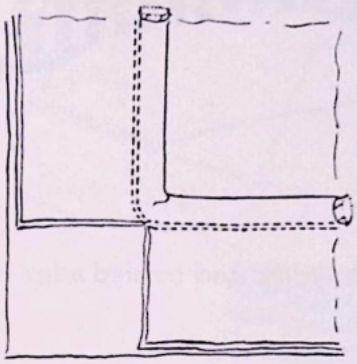
For a square corner, stitch to ½″ of edge. Raise Presser Foot and slash welting seam to needle. Turn material to an angle, pivoting on needle. Take one stitch, then raise Presser Foot and complete the turn. For a rounded turn, stretch seam of welting and slash along curve. When joining welting in a seam, draw cord ½″ from starting end and cut. Smooth material back over cord. Turn edge of bias under ¼″. Cut



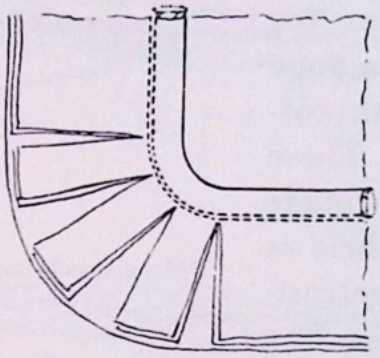
Opening for pillow.

the finishing end of the welting so that ends of cord meet. Turn bias over cord ends and stitch. Trim seam to ¼".

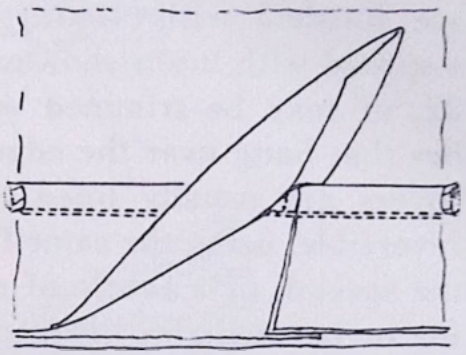
Turn sham to right side and press. Then measure for width of flange, allowing for pillow length and width plus the 1" for ease. Stitch.



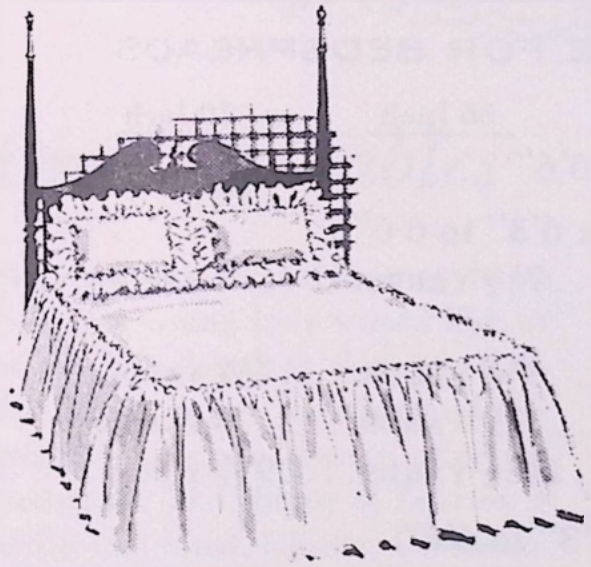
Square turn.



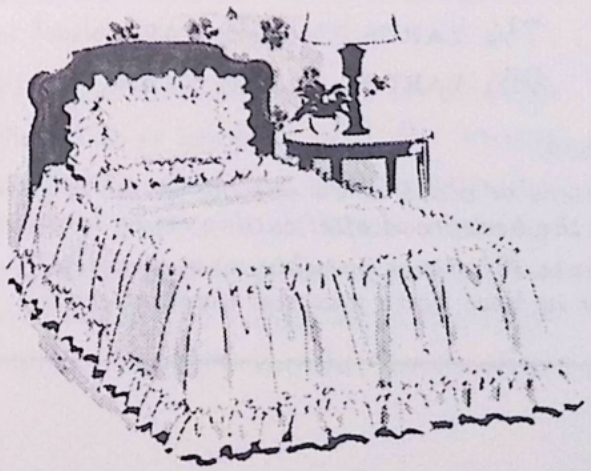
Rounded turn.



Joining welting.



Pillow shams with wide ruffle.

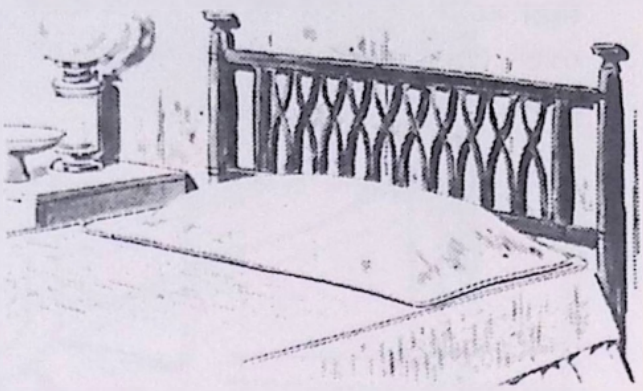


For a Ruffle Edge

Measure length and width of pillow over fullest part. Cut one section to equal these measurements, adding 2" for ease and seams. Cut 2 sections the same length but one-half the width measurement plus 1¾" for center hems. Hem one side of each section. Turn edge under ¼". then turn ¾". Stitch and press. Pin sections together and overlap hems. Cut strips for ruffles on the crosswise grain of material. The ruffle should be wide enough to extend to the edge of a twin bed or one-half the width of a double bed. See pages 20 and 21 for Finishing and Applying Ruffles. Ruffle may be applied to all four edges of the pillow, or across the ends and one side only.

For a Pillow Cover

A separate cover is often desired for pillows. These may be made to tuck under the pillow and extend to edge of bed on both sides. Edges are finished with welting, as for a spread with insets shown on page 22, or may be trimmed with ruffles that hang over the edge. These covers are usually lined or made reversible, using the same fabric as the spread, or a fabric of contrasting or harmonizing color.



Pillow cover with lining and corded edge finish.

ESTIMATE OF YARDAGE FOR BEDSPREADS

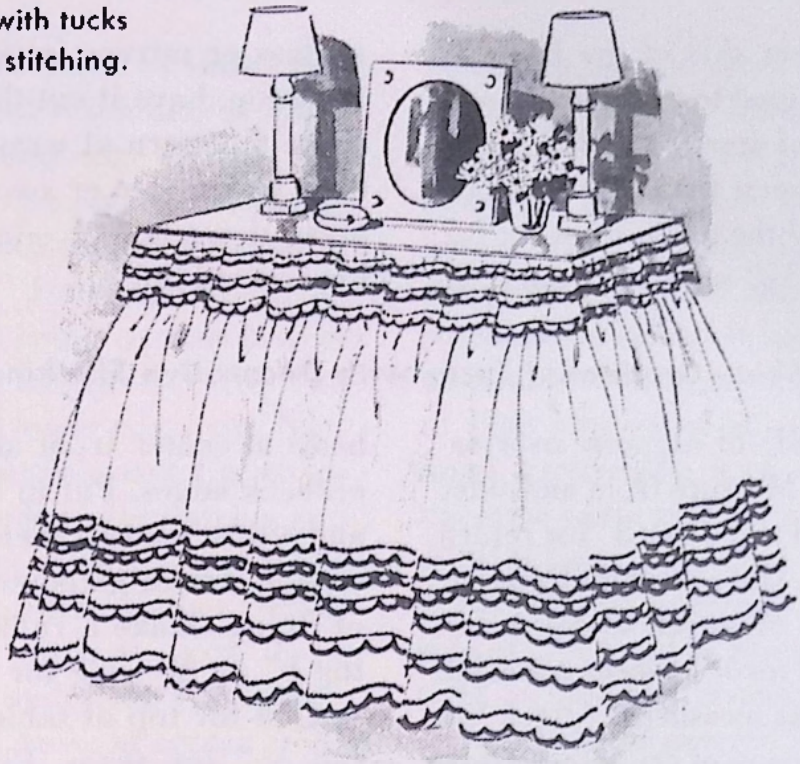
	36 Inch	50 Inch
* FULL SIZE BED—4′6″ x 6′3″ to 6′6″		
THREE-QUARTER SIZE BED—4′ x 6′3″ to 6′6″		
Plain Sides	7½ YARDS	6 YARDS
Plain Sides with Inverted Corner Pleats	8½ YARDS	7¼ YARDS
Gathered Sides	12 YARDS	8 YARDS
Pleated Sides	14½ YARDS	9½ YARDS
TWIN OR SINGLE BED—3′3″ x 6′3″ to 6′6″		
Plain Sides	6 YARDS	
Plain Sides with Inverted Corner Pleats	7¼ YARDS	5½ YARDS
Gathered Sides	9¾ YARDS	7¾ YARDS

* Same yardage as for Three-Quarter size bed.

When using materials with a large floral pattern or plaid, allow one full length of the motif for each additional length required for the bedspread after cutting center length.

These figures are the approximate requirements. Wherever possible, measure carefully for more accurate estimate. It is much better to have extra material than not enough.

Dressing table with tucks and decorative stitching.



Dressing Tables

Skirts for dressing tables may be as frilly as a young lady would like or as simply tailored as desired. Ruffles, drapes, swags, pleating and circular flounces are always effective treatments. The choice of fabrics is almost unlimited. Chintz, Glosheen, polished cotton, organdy, net, marquisette, dimity, taffeta, gingham or Indianhead are used.

The type of fabric and treatment should be in keeping with the room, whether a dressing room, powder room or bedroom. If your dressing table is placed in front of a window or between two windows in the bedroom, the skirt should harmonize with the curtains or draperies.

Dressing tables are usually the average table height—approximately 30″. They may be round, oblong, triangular or kidney shaped. Some have arms that open out from the center, others a center drawer or a number of drawers on the side. The skirt extends across the front and sides and to 3″ or 4″ around the back. For length of skirt, measure from top of table to the floor. Make allowance for a top and bottom finish. If a heading is not used at the top, allow ½″ for seam. For width around table, measure sides and front, adding 6″ or 8″ for exten-

sion at either side of the back. If material is used to cover top, measure length of dressing table top and width at widest part. Cut material the shape of the table, allowing for a generous ½" seam all around. If a glass or mirror is used to cover table top, have it cut the exact size. Make a pattern of wrapping paper, then spread paper over table and press down along edge. Trim on the creased line.

Gathered Skirt – Graduated Tucks with Decorative Stitching

Skirt is made of organdy over sateen lining. Measure front and sides of table and add 6" or 8" for return at the back. Use a straight lining or foundation of sateen under a full ruffled skirt made of sheer material. Cut lining as measured. Attach lining to a 3" band of crinoline. Allow 2 or 2½ times the measurement for fullness in skirt. To length, add amount necessary for tucks. Skirt may be made in two sections and brought together at center front. Turn and stitch ¾" or 1" double hems at center front and ½" hems on back edges. Put in tucks. Check and adjust length; then gather each section. Stitch gathered edge to top of lining. Make a ruffle with heading 6" or 8" wide for the top. Cut section for top of table, allowing a full ½" for seam. Pin and baste skirt sections to top section, starting at center front. Stitch, taking ½" seam. Hem ends of ruffle the same width as center front hems. Pin ruffle to joining seam and stitch (see illustration page 29).

Snap-on tape used for attaching skirt to dressing table.

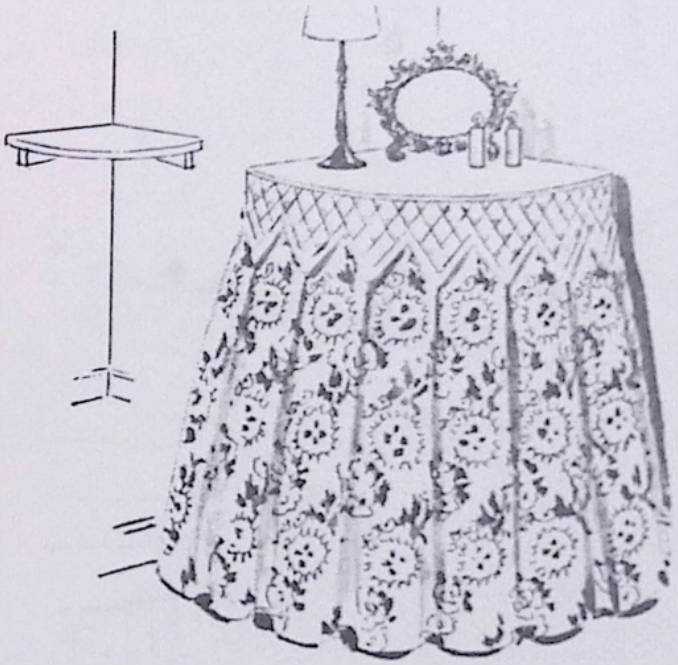
For Ruffles on Gathered Skirt

Skirt is made of net or marquisette over a gathered lining of taffeta. Allow 1½ times the measurement of front, sides and return at each side of back for lining. Allow 2½ times this measurement for fullness of skirt. Measure width of skirt and allow 2 times this width for fullness or ruffles. Cut lining, making allowance for ½" seam at the top and 1" hem at the bottom. Pin and stitch

hems in center front of lining sections. Turn and stitch hem at lower edge. Gather top edge of each section of lining to equal measurement around table. Cut lengths for skirt, allowing 2½″ for seam and heading at the top and a narrow hem at bottom. Join lengths for the two sections. Hem lower edge with Narrow Hemmer Attachment. Cut strips for narrow ruffles. Join strips and hem both edges, using the Flange or Narrow Hemmer. Gather ruffles, then pin and stitch to skirt. Turn top of skirt to underside 1½″. Turn, pin and stitch hems at center front the same width as lining hem. Then run two rows of stitching 1″ below the top and space ⅛″ apart. Draw up the two lower threads, gathering skirt to equal width of lining for each section. Pin skirt to lining, matching gathering threads and stitch. To attach skirt to table, stitch socket side of snap-on tape to underside of skirt, placing top edge of tape on row of stitching. Add finish around top, such as a ruffle the same width as lower ruffles, or a 4″ wide band of quilting, a print or a contrasting material. Tack ball side of tape to table. Stretch tape as tight as possible, matching ball to socket. If top is covered with material, cut material and tack to table before the tape is applied.

Corner Table

This shelf type table is particularly suitable for small bedrooms, powder rooms or dressing rooms. It can be any depth, depending on space, and may be cut straight or circular across the front. The circular skirt, illustrated, is made of printed material. The top and pointed band are quilted, matching the bedspread on page 15. Finish lower edge of skirt with cording or a 2″ hem. Finish band as instructed for Quilted Spread, page 13. Stitch cording to top of band. Join band to skirt. Cut material for table top, allowing ¾″ turn over edge. Tack cover in place.

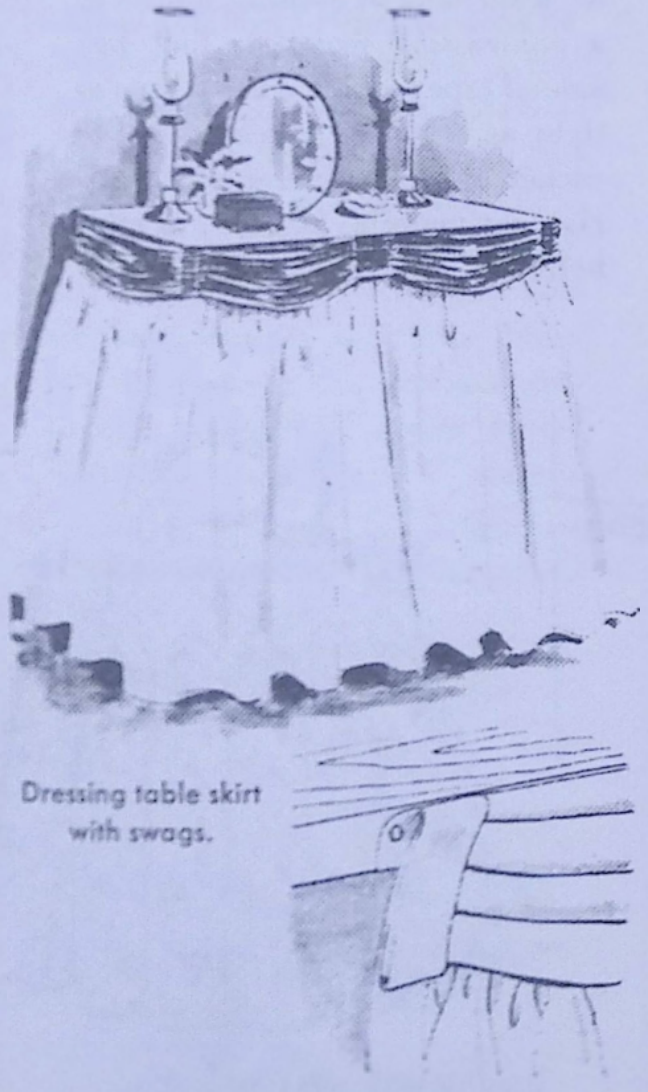


Dressing table with circular skirt.

Cut a 3″ strip of crinoline the same length as the band. Fold through center and press. Stitch strip to underside of band below cording. Pin and tack skirt to table through crinoline band.

For a Swag Border over Gathered Skirt

Gathered skirt is stitched to a straight lining of sateen. Skirt can be made in one section or in two sections with opening at center front. If sheer material is used, put in double hems at center and lower edge. These swags are lined and measure about 12″ deep before pleating. 1½″ bands of the same material are looped over ends of swags at center front and joining seams at the sides. First, join gathered skirt to lining. Then cut two strips of crinoline 3″ wide, one for each side of skirt. Fold strips through center and press. Stitch band to underside of skirt across the top.



Dressing table skirt with swags.

Pin and baste swags to top of skirt, right side of swag to wrong side of skirt. Pin end of bands on right side, opposite seam joining swags and ends of swag.

Stitch and trim seam to ¼″ and turn swag to right side of skirt. Turn band up over seam and to underside. Stitch in place by hand. Tack skirt to table through crinoline band.

Many of the same ideas and suggestions used for curtains and drapery headings, valances and bedspreads, such as corded shirring and pleating may also be used for dressing table skirts and stool covers.

Band of stiffening. Tack skirt to table through band.

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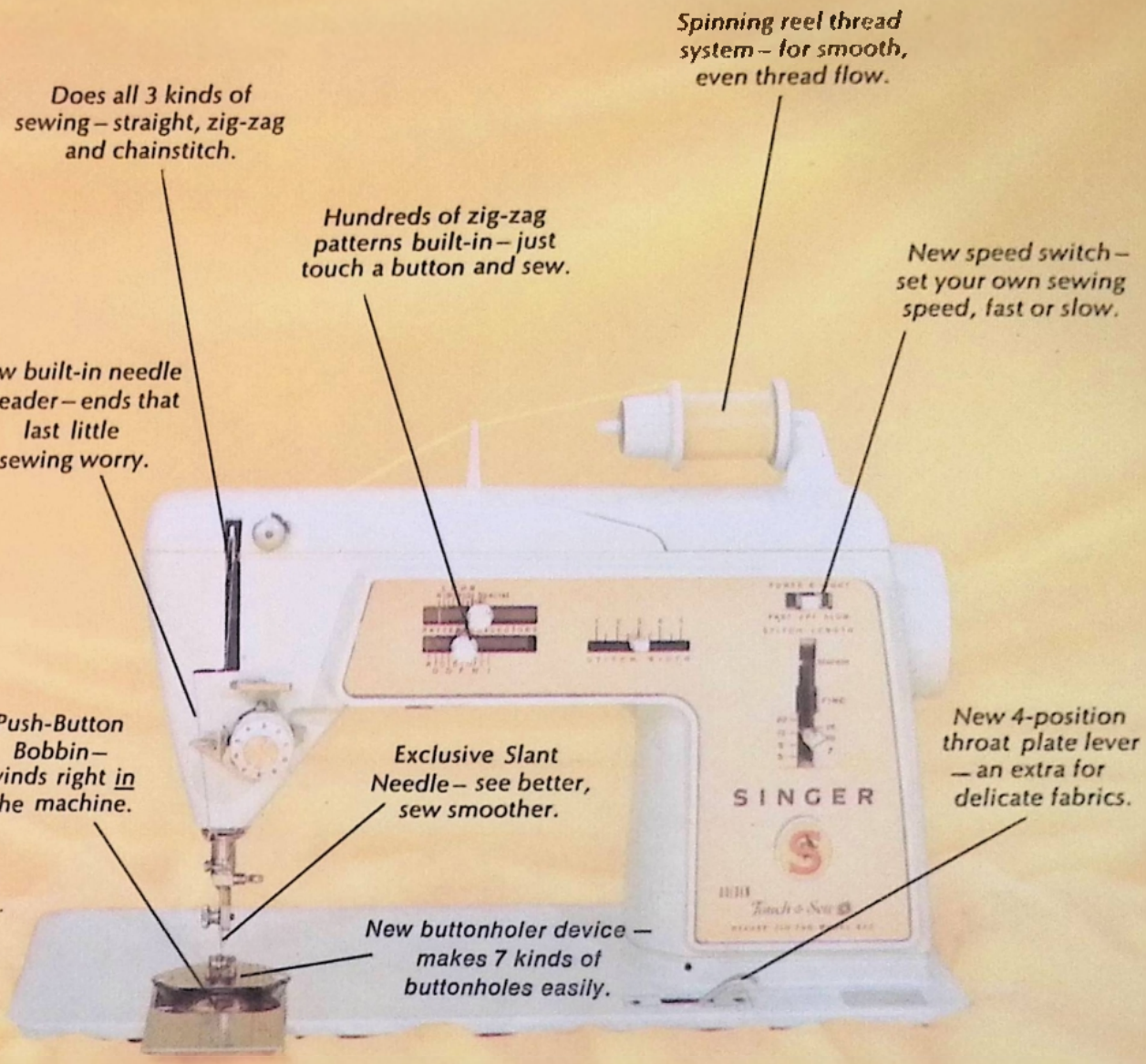
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